

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

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— The Belting was provided by the Diamond Rubber Company Inc., of Akron Ohio. "

American Elevator & Grain Trade
Oct. 15, 1925.



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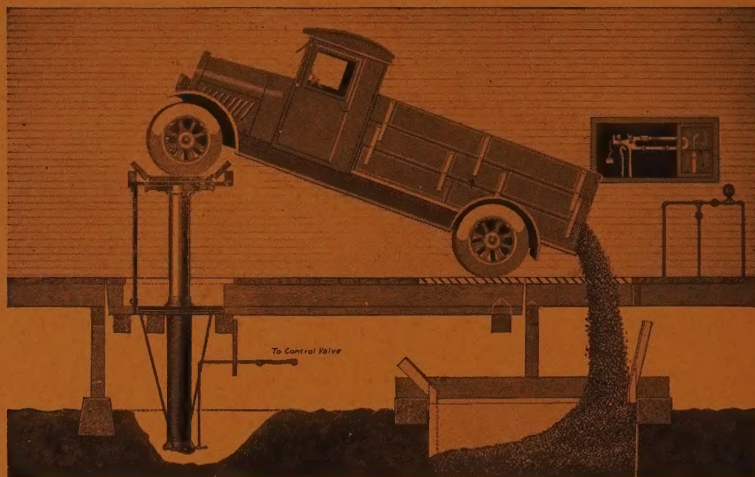
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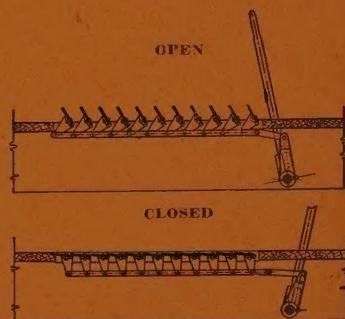
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Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.

AMARILLO, TEXAS.

Beasley Grain Co., J. N., grain and seeds.
Great West Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, grain dirs.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain, field seeds.*
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Hasenwinkle-Scholer Corp., corn and oats.*

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Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.*
Carhart Code Hardware Co., grain commission.*
Chicago Grain & Salvage Co., salvage grain.
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.*
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Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.*
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.*
Holt & Co., Lowell commission, grain and seeds.
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McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Pope & Eckhardt Co., commission merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.*
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Scholl Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*

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COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.*

*Members Grain Dealers National Association.

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Lyman, C. W., broker corn, oats, feeds, hay.

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Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.*
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.*

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Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Christensen, George, grain broker.*

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Burrus Mill & Elevtr. Co., flour milling.
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Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.
Gladney Grain Co., consignments.
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., J., grain merchants.*
Kimball Milling Co., millers and grain dealers.
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.*
Morrow & Co., Jos., grain and cotton.
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.*
Service Grain & Comm. Co., bkrs. consgmts., cash gr.
Smith Bros. Grain Co., consgmts.-merchants.*
Terminal Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.*
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

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Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.*

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Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.*

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Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.*
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., receivers and shippers.*
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers and shippers.*
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

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Christopher & Co., B. O., kafir, fetterita, mlo.*
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Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.*
Ernst Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, mlo, screenings.*
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.*
Udpike Grain Corp., consignments.
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., commission.*
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.*

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Lackey, Douglas W., mlg. grain, mlo, alfalfa meal.

LEAVENWORTH, KANS.

Cranston-Liggett Gr. & Fd. Co., grain, mxd. & m. fd.

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Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain and mill feed.
Wilson, John R., brokers-grain and mill feeds.

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Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.*
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.*
Thomson Elevator Co., grain dealers.
Verhoeff & Co., H., receivers and shippers.*
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

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Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, millfeed.*

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Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.*

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Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.*
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs., grain and seed.

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Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.*
Delmar Co., shippers.
Fraser-Smith Co., grain merchants.*
Hallett & Carey Co., grain merchants.*
Hubenthal, C. G., gr. mchts., oil meal, chicken feed.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers and shippers.*
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.*
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.*
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain and feed.*
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.*

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NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.*

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Abel-Whitman Co., Inc., The, grain, feed, bkg.
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Knight & Co., grain brokers.
Therrien, A. F., broker.

(Continued on next page.)

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.*
Jackson Grain Co., grain merchants.
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.*
Mashburn-Mullin Grain Co., grain and feeds.
Scannel Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

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Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.*
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.*
Uplake Grain Co., milling wheat.*

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Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.*
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
McFadden & Co., O. C., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. C., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.*

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Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.*

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Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.*
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.*
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.*

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Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

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Heald Grain Co., consignments exclusively.
Kellogg-Huff Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Norton Grain Co., consignment specialist.*

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King, Douglas W., carlot distribtr., hay, grain, seeds.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

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Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.*
Hunter-Robinson Mfg. & Gr. Co., grain, feedstuffs.*
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin Grain Co., grain commission.*
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.*
Powell & O'Rourke Grain Co., buyers-sellers corn.*
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.*

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., shprs. of select milling wheat.

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Chambers, V. E., wholesale grain.*
Custenborder & Co., E. T., buyers-sellers grain.*
Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

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King & Co., O. A., grain and seeds.*
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.*
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Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.*

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Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.
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in this number of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL are especially interesting.
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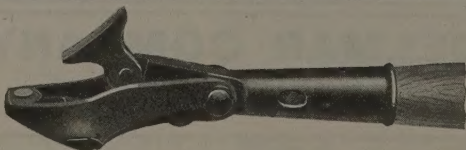
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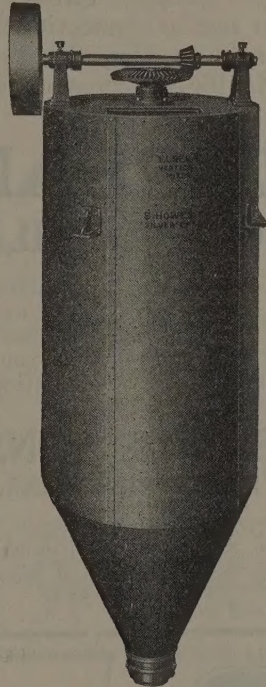
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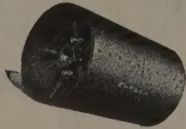
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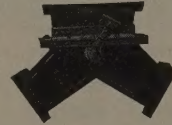
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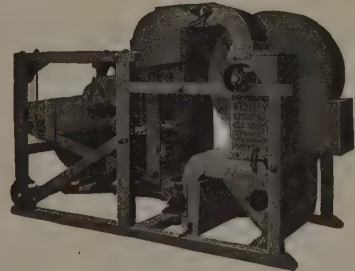
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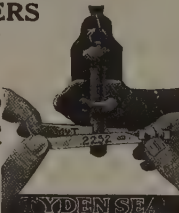
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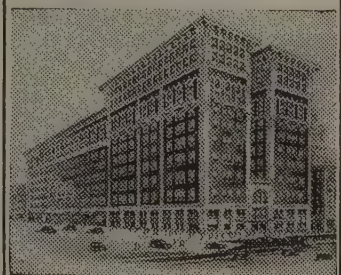
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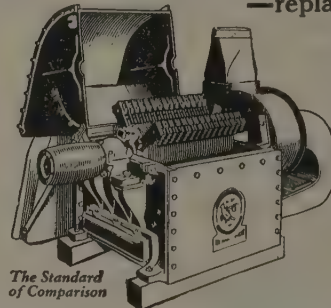
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BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

MUCH OF THIS LOSS can be saved by the use of Kennedy Car Liners. These car liners practically condition a bad order car and enable shippers to load cars that otherwise would be rejected.

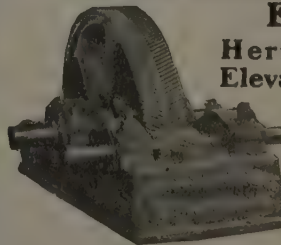
KENNEDY SYSTEM of car liners prevents leakage in transit and are made for all cases of bad order cars, consisting of full Standard Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

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**Herringbone Gear
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Save 25% to 50% in
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Gears enclosed in dust
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The Machine you have been looking for—a batch mixer which takes the trouble out of feed mixing.

Three or four minutes to thoroughly mix a batch—

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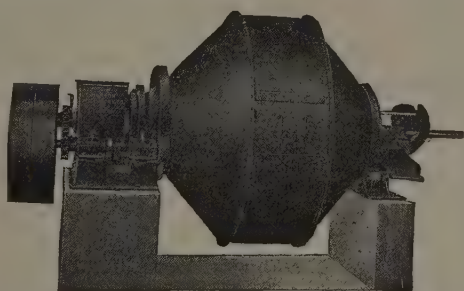
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The **lowest priced quality mixer** on the market.

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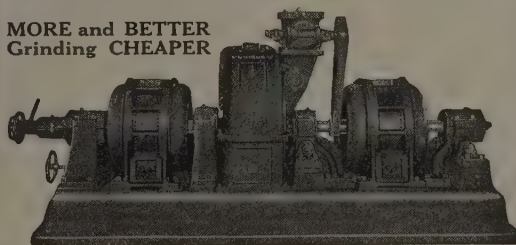
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The patented curved arm runnerhead admits of producing a greater volume of grinding.

The tramping device insures uniformity of products at all times.

The improved grinding plates—the high grade ball bearings—and the general substantial construction insure that this increased amount of uniform grinding will be done at the lowest possible cost for general maintenance.

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COSTS LESS PER HOUR

Heavy Duty

**Attrition
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"The Mill
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Safety Quick
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The Bauer Ball-Bearing Motor-Driven Attrition Mill

Put Your Grinding Problems Up to Bauer

Bauer Attrition Mills are made by Attrition Mill Specialists who have made a lifetime study and world-recognized success in building Attrition Mills that increase the output, decrease milling costs and put the Grinding Business in the profit-making class. The Bauer Engineering Department is at your service without cost to you. Let Bauer solve your Grinding Problems.

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Statement of the Ownership, Management, Circulation, Etc., Required by the Act of Congress of August 24, 1912, of Grain Dealers Journal, published semi-monthly, at Chicago, Ill., for April 1, 1928.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.—Before me, a notary public in and for the state and county aforesaid, personally appeared Charles S. Clark, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the business manager of the Grain Dealers Journal, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to-wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business manager are:

Publisher, Grain Dealers Journal, Inc., Chicago, Ill.

Editor, R. R. Rossing, Chicago, Ill.
Managing Editor, Charles S. Clark.
Business Manager, Charles S. Clark, Chicago, Ill.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or, if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of stockholders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of the total amount of stock.):

Charles S. Clark, 309 South La Salle St., Chicago.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding 1 per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state.)—None issued.

4. That the two paragraphs next above giving the names of the owners, stockholders and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company, but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which

stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

5. That the average number of copies of each issue of this publication sold or distributed, through the mails or otherwise, to paid subscribers during the six months preceding the date shown above is (This information is required from daily publications only.)

CHARLES S. CLARK,
Business Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 27th day of March, 1928.

(Seal)
JOHN A. AITKINS,
Notary Public.
(My commission expires Nov. 28, 1928.)

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Machinery
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Missouri Pacific Railroad Co.

2,500,000 Bu. Concrete Grain Elevator

St. Louis, Mo.

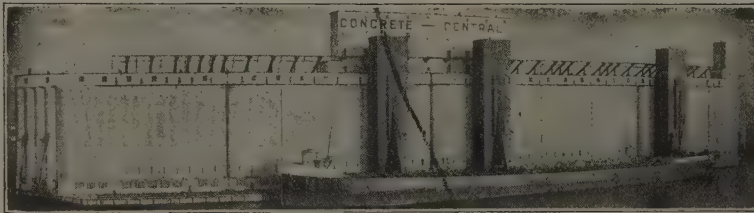
DESIGNED AND BUILT BY

Folwell-Ahlskog Co.

Engineers and Constructors

323 N. Michigan Ave. Chicago, Ill.

Operated by
The Eastern Grain,
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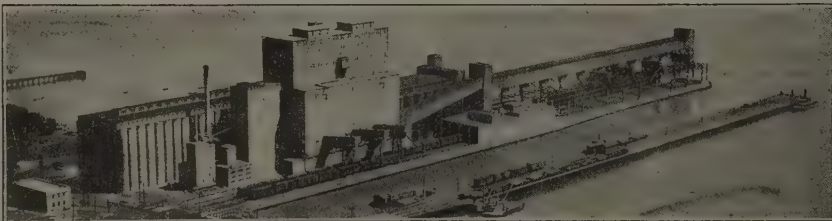
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Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Port William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
6,500,000 Bushels

John S. Metcalf Co.

Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

111 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 54 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal 837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

2,500,000 Bu. Terminal Grain Elevator

Designed for

The Philadelphia Grain Elevator Company

Port Richmond

BY

FEGLES CONSTRUCTION CO., Ltd.

ENGINEERS—CONTRACTORS

Minneapolis, Minn.

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The Baltimore and Ohio R. R. Co.'s
Baltimore, Md.

Terminal Grain Elevator

Capacity 3,800,000 Bushels

*The Most Rapid Grain Handling
Plant in the World*

Constructed by

THE M. A. LONG CO.

*Engineers and Constructors
Grain Elevator Department*

Baltimore

Maryland

Kimbell Milling Company Elevator Fort Worth, Texas

Total capacity 800,000 bushels

First unit including headhouse with 550,000 bus.
storage completed 1924; second unit of 250,000
bus. storage completed early in 1925.

Designed and Built by

Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co.

Grain Elevators—Flour and Feed Mills

706 Mutual Bldg.

Kansas City, Mo.



Deterioration of Wheat in Storage

By C. O. Swanson, of Kansas State Agricultural College,
in the National Miller.

That wheat improves with age is common knowledge among millers. This improvement seems to go to a certain point, remain there for quite a while, and then there is a slow deterioration in quality. How rapidly these changes shall take place seems to be very closely related to temperature and moisture conditions. If either or both are unduly increased the vital activities going on within the kernel are stimulated and the changes take place more rapidly. The conditions which produce stack burnt or bin burnt wheat would not be so damaging if the conditions existed only for a very short time. The damage results because the conditions are prolonged.

Mummy Wheat.—Much has been said about the vital properties of wheat. Some orators have waxed eloquent over "life force" and they have illustrated this by saying that wheat kernels found in Egyptian mummies have been known to grow. Investigation of such statements has shown them to be pure fiction. There are two explanations for these old stories.

One story is that a famous German botanist received some mummy wheat which he planted and in due time he found some growing wheat. From this he concluded that this mummy wheat possessed life. The next chapter of this story is that his gardener, thinking that it would be too bad to have the old man disappointed, put in some live wheat.

That such a procedure may actually take place was shown in a recent experiment conducted at one of our agricultural colleges. The experiment was to test the feeding value of a certain kind of hay for horses. As the experiment had both great scientific and practical value the temporary effect on the horses was

of secondary importance. The attendant who did the feeding was a lover of horses, and he thought otherwise. When he found that the horses were not doing well, the very thing the experiment was designed to discover, he fed them some linseed oil meal. This counteracted the effect of this particular kind of hay and the horses were doing just as well as the horses who were fed the standard ration.

This horseman's kind act to the horses spoiled the experiment, and needless to say, that as soon as his solicitous care for the horses and disregard of instructions were discovered he was fired. This story is told simply to explain how the experiments with mummy wheat could easily have occurred.

Another more probable version of the mummy wheat is that some Arabian guides who have more regard for commercial returns than for scientific accuracy deliberately placed live wheat with Egyptian mummies. Then they took some of this wheat, gave it to credulous travelers and asked them to take it home and plant it and thus demonstrate the wonderful vitality of wheat, so wonderful that it can persist for thousands of years.

Just how long wheat will live under normal storage conditions has never been accurately determined. The length of life of wheat depends upon temperature and moisture. If these are relatively high the wheat will not live as long as when these are relatively low. There is probably an optimum temperature and moisture condition under which the wheat will live the longest, but no matter what this is, the length of life of the wheat kernel is limited.

Milling and Baking Test of Dead Wheat.

In the summer of 1925 the Kansas Agricul-

tural Experiment Station received a small sample of wheat from a farmer living near Junction City, Kansas. The farmer knew that the wheat was at least twenty-five years old because he recalled distinctly that he had placed this wheat in a small tin pail and hung it in his granary when his boys were small, and now they are men over thirty years old. The tin pail had a tight-fitting cover, not air tight, but tight enough to prevent any infestation of weevil; a fortunate circumstance, for otherwise this story would never have been told.

On examination, the wheat was found to be dark red, the kernels plump, and to all superficial appearances normal. There was, however, a considerable amount of bran powder. This had no doubt been produced by the contraction and expansion of the kernels incident to the increase and decrease in moisture content and the temperature changes which had occurred during these many seasons.

The wheat was subjected to the usual milling and baking tests conducted in our laboratory. The test weight of the wheat as received was 55.8 and after it had been passed through the experimental wheat separator, the test weight was 56.3. Since the wheat was free from chaff, weed seeds, and other impurities, this increase in test weight after cleaning was due simply to the removal of bran powder. The test weight as obtained was low considering the external appearance of the wheat. The results of the milling test, made on an Allis experimental mill, gave the following:

Per cent total flour	70
Per cent loss in scouring	1
Per cent tempering water	5

There is nothing in these figures that shows that the wheat was much different from normal wheat. It is entirely possible that if a larger amount of such wheat had been milled on a commercial mill the results would have been more different from those obtained on normal wheat. The scouring was done on an experimental scouter and the loss is very nearly the

[Concluded on page 449.]

Purchase and Sale Contracts

is a new book, designed to meet an ever increasing demand for a record which will enable the dealer to balance his Purchases and Sales and determine almost instantly, whether he is long or short.

Separate pages are devoted to each kind of grain, thus simplifying the recording of each contract. This form covers facing pages, the left hand pages being devoted to a record of contracts for—Purchased, under which the following information is entered: "Date, From Whom Bot, Bushels, Grade, Delivery, Price, By Whom, How and Remarks."

The right hand pages provide spaces for a record of contracts for—Sold as follows: "Date, To Whom, Bushels, Grade, Shipment, Price, By Whom, How and Remarks."

Do not attempt to do business without keeping this record. It requires only a few minutes work each day and may prevent large losses with the present unstable conditions of the market.

The book contains 100 double pages, size 8½x14 inches, ruled and printed on heavy ledger paper and well bound in full tan canvas.

Order Form 18 P & S, price \$3.00 per copy

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
315 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

ACCOUNTBOOKS FOR GRAIN DEALERS

GRAIN RECEIVING BOOK Form 12 AA is designed to facilitate keeping a record of weights and number of bushels in wagon loads of grain received.

Each page is 8½x14 inches, and at top of the 11 columns are printed Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount and Remarks.

Each page has spaces for 41 wagon loads and each book has 200 pages or spaces for records of 3,200 loads. The book is well printed, ruled on ledger paper, and substantially bound in full heavy canvas covers. Weighs 2¼ lbs.

GRAIN SHIPPING BOOK Form 14 AA is designed to facilitate recording sales, shipments and returns from the shipments made. Its use will save much time and book work. The pages are 10½x16½ inches, used double. The left-hand pages are ruled for information regarding Sales and Shipments; the right-hand pages for Returns. Under Sales the column headings are Date, Amount Sold, Price, Grain, Terms. Under Shipments are Date, Car Number and Initial. Our Weights in Bushels, Grade, Route, Rate. Under Returns are Destination, Grade, Difference, Bushels Over, Short, Gross Proceeds, Freight, Over, Short, Commissions, Other Charges, Total Charges, Net Proceeds, Drafts, Remarks.

The book contains 76 double pages, with room for records of 2,260 cars, is printed on linen ledger, well bound in heavy canvas covers with keratol corners. Weighs 4 lbs.

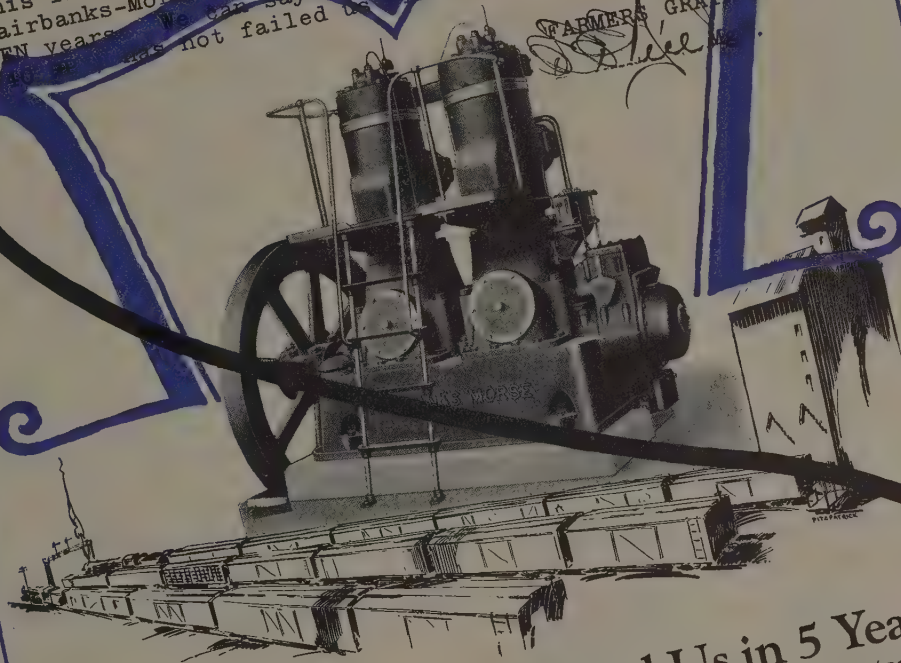
COMPLETE SET FOR \$6.50

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle Street, Chicago.

This is all right as far as it goes but our 50 HP.
 Fairbanks-Morse has never failed us in twice this or
 TEN years. We can say that our Fairbanks-Morse also
 has not failed us since installation in 1918.

FARMERS GRAIN CO.
Ed. Rice



"Your Engine Never Failed Us in 5 Years"
 —Farmers Mill & Elevator Co.

Five years in Elevator service without an unavoidable shut-down or failure is a great record. Yet the Elevator Company referred to adds, in their letter, that their FAIRBANKS-MORSE Type "Y" Engine has received little or no attention and is the cheapest form of power they've ever used.

Capable of years of service free from repair, using low cost fuel, easy to operate, so simple that it requires little attention—that's the engine for your Elevator.

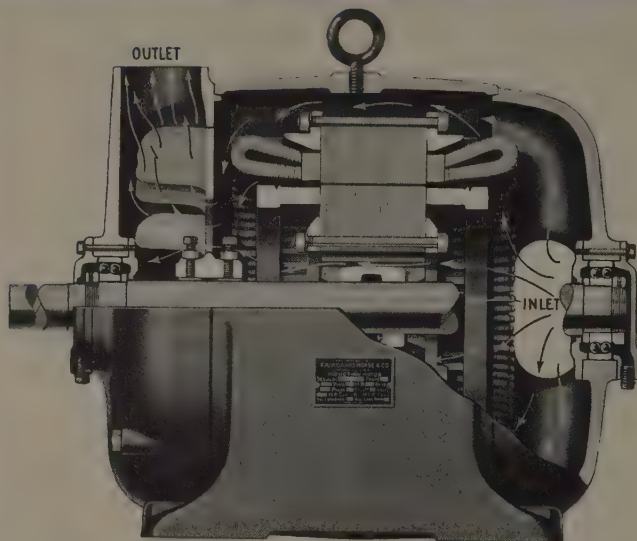
FAIRBANKS-MORSE Type "Y" Diesel Engines

Over 800,000 horsepower of FAIRBANKS-MORSE two-cycle oil engines are in operation in practically all classes of industry. According to authorities this compares favorably with the combined total of all Diesel engine installations in America.

Only unfailing power at low cost could win such recognition.

"Your engine never failed us in five years." This statement is not half strong enough—says Mr. Rice of the Farmers Grain Co. Read his comments on the top of our earlier advertisement which, he states, does not do the F-M Diesel engine full justice





This sectional view of the Enclosed-Ventilated Motor shows the sturdy, compact construction. Note the strong shell that completely encloses the motor. Note also how the blower draws clean, cool air through the motor

Safe!—with this motor



SCALES

for your needs

The Fairbanks Auto Truck Scale will give you dependable, long-lived service. Write for bulletin. Full details also on Fairbanks Hopper Scales, self-contained and built-in Dial Scales, and Portable Scales for every duty

Where explosive dust and other fire hazards are present, you need a motor *built* for safety.

The Fairbanks-Morse *Enclosed-Ventilated* Motor is just that!

It is the result of exhaustive studies by F-M electrical engineers to give you a motor designed and built to the exact needs of country grain elevators and flour mills.

This motor runs *safe* and *clean*! Electrical elements are completely enclosed — thoroughly protected from heavy dust. Any possible motor trouble is confined within the shell. Thoroughly planned ventilation keeps the motor cooled by air drawn from the outside. The famous F-M ball-bearing construction means *grease only once a year*.

Recommended by the Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau for use in mills and elevators, this motor gives you the lowest possible insurance rates.

Mail the coupon for descriptive bulletin

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Chicago

28 branches throughout the United States at your service

FAIRBANKS-MORSE

MOTORS · DIESEL ENGINES · PUMPS

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
300 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Please send free descriptive bulletins on items checked below:

- ☐ Enclosed-Ventilated motors
- ☐ Other F-M motors for elevator and mill drive
- ☐ Diesel engines for
- ☐ Pumps for
- ☐ Scales for

me
company
address



Deterioration of Wheat in Storage.

BY C. O. SWANSON, OF KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, IN THE NATIONAL MILLER.

[Continued from page 446.]

same as that obtained on normal wheat; hence in this long aging process the expansion and contraction which had produced the bran powder had evidently affected only the outermost layer of the bran coat. The amount of tempering water required to condition the wheat was the same as that normally used on Kansas hard winter wheat when conditioned for milling. The wheat was analyzed for protein and moisture, and the flour for moisture, protein, and ash. The results were as follows:

	Per cent.
Moisture in wheat	10.72
Moisture in flour	11.63
Protein in wheat	12.40
Protein in flour	11.20
Ash in flour	0.61

The figures for moisture are very nearly the same as those obtained on many samples from experimental milling tests. The amount of tempering water added to the wheat should have given a higher moisture per cent in the flour.

The results indicate that in this old wheat the water was not as strongly absorbed as in ordinary wheat and hence more evaporated during the milling process. This, however, is only a conjecture. The ash result is highly significant. It shows that the bran coat was more brittle than in normal wheat and was not sufficiently toughened by the tempering water. Flour obtained in experimental milling tests usually gives as low an ash content as flour produced on a commercial mill. This is well known to experienced operators of small experimental mills.

The flour was subjected to a baking test, using the same formula as is used in our experimental baking. The formula is as follows:

Flour, 340 grams.
Water according to absorption.
Sugar, 15 grams.
Yeast, 10 grams.
Salt, 5 grams.

Lard, 5 grams.

The amount of water used for this flour was 205 cc.

The following baking results were obtained in comparison with a flour milled from the 1925 crop:

	Flour from old wheat.	Flour from the crop of 1925.
Oven rise c.m.....	0.0	8.8
Loaf volume cc.....	1,140.0	2,090.0
Color, per cent.....	75.0	98.0
Texture per cent.....	75.0	98.0

The figures given for color and texture indicate a very low value. The texture was very heavy, soggy, and the poor color was due mostly to this texture condition. The oven rise shows that there was no oven spring whatever in this flour, which fact is also shown in the small loaf volume. The behavior of this flour in baking and the properties of the baked bread were very similar to what is obtained when wheat has been injured by heating, either in the stack or in the bin, or by excessive germination. The gluten washed from this flour was granular and brittle, similar to gluten obtained when wheat has been injured in the ways mentioned.

In a germination test of this wheat, made in our seed testing laboratory, not a single kernel showed any sign of life. Apparently the nature of injury to the baking qualities wrought by the long process of aging is very similar to that which takes place much more rapidly under the conditions which bring about stack burning or bin burning, these conditions being abnormally high temperature and moisture.

The wheat kernel is a living organism which manifests the properties of life. The seed is simply a resting stage of the plant and while the life processes are going on at a very slow rate in the seed, they are true life processes.

One of the most apparent signs of life in any living organism is an increase in the rate of evolution of carbon dioxide gas when any stimulus is applied. The most common stimulus is an increase in either temperature or moisture,

or both. If either temperature is increased within certain limits or if moisture is increased, and more so if both are increased, at the same time there will be a rapid increase in the rate of the evolution of carbon dioxide gas if the seed is alive. This is the same gas that animals breathe out and it is an end product of combustion.

Water is also an end product of combustion. Under normal conditions of wheat storage both are evolved so slowly that diffusion and evaporation parallel the rate of production and there is very little or no manifestation of either. In the process of wheat sweating there usually is a very evident manifestation of moisture. The sweating may take place either in the stack or in the bin.

Carbon dioxide is evolved during sweating as well as water, but it requires accurate chemical tests to show this. Carbon dioxide has been known to accumulate in deep wheat bins to such an extent as to be dangerous to workmen.

This old wheat had burned out its life during the 25 years it had been stored. The process was similar to that which takes place in a very short time when wheat is stored with excess of moisture and the temperature is fairly high. Under such conditions the vital activities in the kernel go on at a very rapid rate and the end of life in the kernel comes in a short while. When this life has been burned out, the wheat is dead. It makes no difference if this burning takes place slowly, such as happens in normal seeds stored under conditions most favorable, or if the process takes place at a more rapid rate under conditions which are known to be unfavorable to storage.

It is well known to all who have tested wheat for germination that almost every sample contains some dead kernels. These dead kernels may appear plump and sound, and according to the milling tests made on this dead wheat they may yield a normal amount of flour. Such dead kernels, however, may increase the per cent of ash in the flour and the flour has little value in baking beyond being a filler.

Receiving and Shipping Set of Grain Books

Grain Scale Book Size of page, 10½x15¾ inches. This indexed receiving book is designed to meet the needs of dealers who want something better than the ordinary. Separate pages are given to each farmer and all are indexed so that their accounts may be instantly located. If so desired, it can be used as a grain journal, the two "L. F." columns providing for posting both debits and credits and entering the numbers of the ledger pages.

The book contains 262 numbered pages of high grade heavy linen ledger paper, each ruled for 41 wagon loads, thus having room for 10,332 loads, in addition to a 28-page index. Together with "Grain Shipping Ledger" it forms a complete set of books of high grade.

This book is bound in heavy red keratol back and corners with black cloth sides, and its name is stamped in gold leaf on the front cover. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.75. Weight, 6 lbs.

Grain Shipping Ledger. Size of page, 10½x15¾ inches. The Grain Shipping Ledger is the best shipping book money can buy, giving complete information regarding each shipment and the returns therefrom. Left hand pages show complete records of each shipment, while corresponding lines on right hand pages show details of the "Returns."

Each book contains 262 double pages of heavy linen ledger paper and a 16-page index, thus affording ample space for a large number of accounts. Each page is ruled for 50 entries, giving a total capacity of 5,000 cars to the book.

This double page form, combined with "Grain Scale Book" makes an excellent set of books for country dealers who want high grade material and workmanship as well as practical convenience. It is cloth bound with black keratol back and corners. "Grain Shipping Ledger" is stamped in gold leaf on front cover. Order Form 24. Price \$4.00. Weight, 5 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

WHAT DO YOU NEED?

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Lubricating System
Agricultural Gypsum	Magnetic Separator
Attrition Mill	Manlift
Bag Closing Machine	Moisture Tester
Bags and Burlap	Mustard Seed Separator
Bearings {Roller	Oat Bleachers and Purifiers
{Ball	Oat Clipper
Belting	Pneumatic Conveying Equipment
Bin Thermometer	Portable Elevator
Boots	{Oil Engine
Buckets	Power {Gas Engine
Car Liners	{Motors
Car Loader	Power Shovel
Car Mover	Radio Equipment
Car Seals	Railroad Claim Books
Cipher Codes	Rat or Weevil Exterminator
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Renewable Fuse
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Corn Cracker	Scales
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Distributor	Scarfing Machine
Dockage Tester	Screw Conveyor
Dump	Self-Contained Flour Mill
Dust Collector	Separator
Dust Protector	Sheller
Elevator Brushes	
Elevator Leg	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Elevator Paint	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Mill	Silent Chain Drive
Fire Barrels	Smut Remover
Fire Extinguishers	Speed Reduction Units
Friction Clutch	Sputting
Grain Cleaner	Storage Tanks
Grain Driers	Sulphur
Grain Tables	Testing Apparatus
Leg Backstop	Transmission Machinery
Lightning Rods	Transmission Rope
	Waterproofing (Cement)

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain Dealers Journal, 309 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

TWO EASTERN NEBRASKA Elevators for sale; good business at each. Address Wm. Burk, Hallam, Nebr.

BIG BARGAIN—Seven elevators in Northern Illinois. Sold singly or as a whole. Address Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

PESOTUM, ILLINOIS—Grain elevator in the corn belt for sale on Illinois Central R. R. Address J. W. Reinhart, Pesotum, Ill.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—Good elevator for sale on Santa Fe R. R. Business good. Address 56E15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS—30,000 bu. cribbed elevator for sale, modern and in good repair. Come and look it over, a real bargain. Price \$6,500 cash. No trades considered. Address 56F25, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS Elevator for sale near town of 18,000. Can live in town and operate this elevator. On good hard road. Main line of railroad to Chicago. Prices and terms right. Write 56F23, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL IOWA—Grain and coal business for sale on the main line Milwaukee Railroad; capacity 40,000 bus.; also out annex, 25,000 bus. capacity. No competition either line. Strictly modern houses. Address 56F20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OKLAHOMA—12,000 bu. elevator for sale, electrically equipped, truck dump, in best grain land in state. Fine competition; sidelines, flour, feed, coal; main line R. I. Must sell at once. Dirt cheap at \$7,000. Address 56C14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WISCONSIN—20,000-bu. elevator, warehouse, feed, feed grinding and seed business for sale; electric power; full equipment. Ideal location on main line Q. Ry. between Twin Cities and Chicago; prosperous dairy section; long established business. Real opportunity. Bargain. Address F. J. Bohrl, Fountain City, Wis.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

NORTHEAST KANSAS—One 8,500 bu. elevator in heart of best corn and wheat territory. Just one man house and wish to sell or trade for larger house in western half of state. Located on Rock Island and has best of rates to interior milling centers and southern markets. Crop conditions extra good. Address 56G8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

COLORADO—The Farmers Elevator Co. of LaSalle, Colo., wishes to go out of business and offer their property consisting of one 15,000-bu. elevator, bean warehouse, coal shed, brick store building with full basement store room on first floor, one large hall and 3 rooms for offices on second floor, a machine shed back of store, for sale at a good discount. All buildings in good condition and no competition. Are you looking for a bargain—here it is. Splendid prospects. Address all letters to the LaSalle Co-op. Exchange, LaSalle, Colo.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

WEST CENTRAL ILLINOIS—40,000-bu. elevator for sale, on private ground, electric equipment. Address Box 47, Warsaw, Ill.

N. W. MO.—10,000 bu. elevator for sale in good town, good schools and churches. Write 56F16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL KANSAS—8,000 bu. iron clad elevator for sale. An all year station. Address 56G39, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

THIS IS YOUR CHANCE—Very desirable Iowa elevator, feed mill and sidelines; everything, prices and terms, right. Address 56G14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

N. W. IOWA—30,000-bu. cribbed elevator for sale and studded oat bin annexed. Station handling about 350,000 bus. grain annually. Good competition and large territory. Address 56H2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—Modern 6,000 bu. grain elevator with truck dump, feed business and filling station for sale. Will sell grain and feed business separate from filling station. Located on Santa Fe in good territory. Address M. A. Richardson, Mgr.-Owner, Murdock, Kansas.

EASTERN CENTRAL ILLINOIS—100,000 bu. elevator for sale, modern, electric power and light, on hard road, no competition, fine 8 room house, about 8 acres of land, also good site for lumber yard. \$30,000 for all. Address 56F6, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CENTRAL OHIO—30,000 bu. elevator; good grain country; handles seed, hay, hardware, coal, feed, flour, tile, cement, gas & oil station. Oil engine power; closest competitor 4 mi. Retiring from business. Priced to sell. Write 56G33, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ILLINOIS—22,000 bu. cribbed elevator in best grain territory of Central Ill. Good coal business in connection. Everything in excellent repair. Account of other business will sacrifice at \$7,500 and give liberal terms or will consider leasing. Address 56H26, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

THE WANTED - FOR SALE DEPARTMENT of the Grain Dealers Journal is a market place where buyer and seller, employer and employee, and those offering investments can meet to their mutual advantage and profit, and it will pay every subscriber to give these columns a close study twice each month, because of the constantly changing variety of opportunities seeking your consideration.

DANDY MODERN KANSAS elevator for sale, located in a good town of second class, new modern high school, also good college. Wheat prospects at this point are wonderful. Also will do a good coarse grain and feed business and have some good coal bins that can be utilized. Address all communications to Box 502, Hutchinson, Kansas.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

NEAR DENVER, COLO.—22,000 bu. elevator for sale; trackage; electric power; operating. Terms. A. E. Collins, Boulder, Colo.

INDIANA Elevator for sale in best of corn and oat country; doing fine business; electrically equipped; large warehouses and coal yards. Address True Buckmaster, Portland, Ind.

SEVERAL GRAIN ELEVATORS for sale at small stations in Northern Illinois, also handling lumber, coal and other sidelines. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

ILLINOIS—12,000 bu. house on main line A. T. & S. F. for sale, in the corn and wheat belt. No competition. Price \$2,500. Address Consumers Fuel & Feed Co., Galesburg, Ill.

SOUTH DAKOTA Elevator for sale, electrically equipped, first class condition, ample territory in good grain belt. A real bargain. Address F. A. Kohlhoff, Stratford, S. D.

ILLINOIS—Two cribbed elevators in the heart of the Corn Belt; showing good business. If you want something good write quick to 56C15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

EASTERN WISCONSIN—10,000 bu. elevator for sale in best dairy district; 4 warehouses; electric power; located on C. M. & St. P. Ry. Fine business for little money. Address Fred O. Iverson, New Holstein, Wis.

WESTERN OHIO—12,000-bu. elevator for sale; electrically equipped; 4 concrete storage tanks, balance wood; storeroom, coal bins, feed room; 4 acres ground; 7-room residence; on Big 4 Ry. Good business, priced right. Write 56H4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

KANSAS—15,000-bu. elevator and coal sheds on private owned grounds, also flour, feed, hardware and implement business; located in dark hard wheat belt in Central Kansas. Will sell separate if desired. Address Beaver Grain & Supply Co., Beaver, Kansas.

NORTHERN INDIANA—18,000 bu. elevator and feed mill for sale in small town, electrically equipped, all modern, sidelines coal, feed, flour, seed, hay, straw, in fact everything in farmers line. No competition; making 15 to 20% on investment; the best business ever offered. Wish to retire from business. Address 56F14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

Terminal Transfer Elevators

For sale in Chicago District; small; fully equipped with cleaners, clippers and sulphuring machinery; first class condition, now operating. Storage capacity 125,000 bushels; handling capacity 25 cars daily. Going concern with established business that will go with elevators. Address 56F30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

ELEVATORS WANTED.

WANT TO BUY, lease or manage grain elevator. Prefer Kansas. Address 56G28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

WANT TO BUY an elevator and coal business in the corn belt of Iowa for cash. Address 56C5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

ELEVATOR BROKERS.

ALWAYS HAVE ELEVATORS for sale. To save time, please state amount you wish to invest and location you prefer. James M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Flour and corn mill, electrically driven; cap. 125 bbl.; located in heart of coal fields. Will sell as a whole or machinery, belting and motors separate. For particulars inquire Ashland Milling Co., Ashland, Ky.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE—A controlling interest in an old established business dealing in hay, grain, salt, flour and coal; also a gasoline agency. Full particulars if interested. Address Box 418, Silver City, New Mexico.

FOR SALE OR LEASE: Up to date Molasses & Dry Mixed Feed Plant, 20,000 bu. storage, all new bldgs. and machinery. Big Dairy and Poultry business, both local and car lots. Write care of Box 236, Weatherford, Texas.

HIGHLY PROFITABLE grain business for sale in large Kansas town. I can prove this business will make you money even during dull times—something unusual. Will take only a small amount of cash to handle. Address 56E10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

LUMBER FOR SALE

FOR SALE TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER, 40,000-bu. elevator containing 169,000 feet lumber, elevator to be torn down. Address The Farmers Co-op. Co., Boswell, Ind.

LOAN WANTED.

WANTED—\$3,000 loan on 20,000-bu. grain elevator, feed store and corn crib. All clear, good going business, located in Eastern So. Dakota. Operated by owner. Address 56H17, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

\$100.00 REWARD OFFERED.

ON THE NIGHT of April 22nd the following seeds were stolen from our warehouse:

1 bag 150 lbs. Grimm Alfalfa Seed in a Western South Dakota alfalfa seed growers exchange bag, seal or sack had not been broken.

1 bag about 100 to 120 lbs. of medium red clover in an Anchor A bag.

Also other seeds and flour that we have no special description of.

We are willing to pay \$100.00 reward for any clue that would lead to the arrest of the thief. Elmwood Lbr. & Grain Co., Elmwood, Wis.

HELP WANTED.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED position as manager or solicitor; 15 years' experience; good bookkeeper; best of references. Prefer Ind. or Ill. Address 56E14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

OPPORTUNITY wanted by educated man, young in years and possessing extensive knowledge of grain business. Prefer N. W. Iowa. Write 56G30, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MANAGER with 14 years exp. desires position with country elevator; understand sidelines, books; references. Prefer Nebr. or S. D. Write 56F2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

POSITION as manager of country elevator or solicitor wanted by married man with 12 years' experience managing elevators with all sidelines. Reason for change, elevator's sold. Write 56H16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

POSITION wanted as second man in Farmers Elevator; experienced, good judge of grain, good bookkeeper. Would consider position with Line or Independent; married; age 40. Address 56G24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

PARTNER WANTED.

CENTRAL IOWA—Will sell half interest in grain business with sidelines of coal, feed, hdw., etc.; 13,000 bu. elevator; elec. equipped; will do 200,000 bu. annually; returns on sidelines are as good as on grain. No competition; \$7,000 will handle. This is an opportunity for someone to start with a live concern. Write 56G2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

SCALES FOR SALE.

5 BUSHEL latest type self compensating Richardson Automatic Scale for sale. W. C. Bailey & Son, Omaha, Nebr.

PORTABLE BAGGING SCALES—3 Richardson Automatic in excellent condition. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE—One 5-bu. Richardson Automatic Elevator Scale, used one year. Will sell reasonable. Stored in Dallas, Texas. Address 56G40, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

RICHARDSON Automatic Scales, 4 to 8 bu. capacity for sale; fine condition. Also R. R. track scales. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

HOWE Grain Testers, Bag Samplers, Car Tryers, Mosher Bag Holders, New Badger Car Movers and used Portable, Dormant, Hopper, Wagon and Railroad Track Scales. All rebuilt. Send us specifications covering your requirements. Howe Scale Co., 512 St. Charles St., St. Louis, Mo.

SIX FAIRBANKS Hopper Scales, 1600 bu., with type registering beam for sale, good as new. They are coming out of grain elevators we are now dismantling for the Santa Fe Ry. Co., Argentine, Kas. We will guarantee same to be complete and in good working order. Will sell one or all. J. Goldberg & Sons Struc. Steel Co., 800 E. 18th St., Kansas City, Mo.

SCALES WANTED.

WANTED—Richardson Automatic grain and bag portable scales. State capacity, how long used and lowest price. Morse Engineering Co., Kansas City, Mo.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable, size 4½x7 inches. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.25 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Oil and gas engine Fairbanks-Morse "Z" type, 15-hp., located Williamsburg, Kan. Phone or write Mid Continent Grain Co., Board of Trade, Kansas City, Mo.

GASOLINE AND OIL ENGINES of all kinds, sizes and prices can be sold profitably through the "Oil and Gas Engines" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago.

MOTORS FOR SALE.

ONE 20 H. P., 3 phase, type C. C. L. Westinghouse Motor, almost new. Will sell at a bargain. M. C. Rucker, Lohrville, Iowa.

WESTERN Electric Motor, 20 HP., and starting box switch, in excellent condition. Priced very reasonable for quick sale. Write Willey Farmers' Grain Co., Taylorville, Ill.

WESTINGHOUSE MOTOR for sale, 5 hp., single phase, in excellent condition. We changed to 3 phase current. Address Farmers Co-operative Co., Roland, Iowa.

MOTORS WANTED.

WANTED—A good 5 to 7-hp., single phase A. C. Motor, 220 volts. Quote description and price in first letter. Address A. R. Olson, Maskell, Nebr.

DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS—MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

MACHINES WANTED.

WANTED—Modern airlift truck dump; must be bargain and in first class condition. Address Farmers Elevator, El Reno, Okla.

WANTED—One 20 or 22-inch elevator stand complete; 1 Western Corn Sheller; one Shaker. McComb Farmers Co-op. Co., McComb, Ohio.

WANTED—Used lifting jacks for moving form construction. Must be in good condition. Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Buder Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

THE BEST WAY to dispose of anything is to advertise it. You may have something to sell or trade which would be of advantage to many who are unaware of the opportunity offered because you are not letting it be known to our subscribers through the columns of this publication.

MACHINES FOR SALE OR TRADE.

FOR SALE—25 hp. type Y Fairbanks-Morse Engine. 25 bbl. "Midget" Marvel Mill and all mill equipment. Would exchange for small farm. Orrin Echelberry, Blue Rock, Ohio.

FLOUR FOR SALE.

MIXED CARS OF FLOUR AND MILL FEEDS in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. ANSTED & BURKE CO., Springfield, Ohio.

FUNNY EXPERIENCES. FUNNY STORIES WANTED.

Write the story of your funniest grain trade experience to the Journal and you will receive one dollar for each story published. Address The Smile Coaxer, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1 40-hp. Atlas Engine and Boiler in good repair, running every day. The McComb Farmers Co-op. Co., McComb, Ohio.

ATTRITION MILLS

Two 22-in. double head Bauer Ball Bearing, motor driven, Attrition Mills. Standard Mill Supply Co., Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

A EUREKA Warehouse Single Receiving Cleaner for sale equipped with automatic sieve cleaner. As good as new, only used 2 years. A bargain. Wolfe Grain Co., Shipshewana, Ind.

ATTENTION, OAT CLIPPER.

One No. 10 Invincible Oat Clipper, including Out Board Bearing. Wire us for price on this. Standard Mill Supply Company, 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

PRICED TO SELL—20 hp., 3 phase motor; combined corn sheller; overhead dump; large Cornwall Cleaner; fan discharge sheller; 25 hp., single phase. 60 cycle motor; large hammer feed mill. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

WANTED to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

FOR SALE—1 Hess corn and grain drier new, never has been set up, capacity 1200 bu. per 24 hours, crated for immediate shipment. Bargain. I double stand 9x30 B. & L. Moline roll LePage cut. Address Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

WILL SELL the following at very reasonable figures:

- One Big 4 Joliet Sheller, slightly used.
- Monarch molasses batch-mixer, almost new.
- One 40" exhaust fan.
- One 35 bu. oat clipper.

If interested communicate with Yoakum Mill & Elevator Co., Yoakum, Texas.

REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments. When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.
9 S. Clinton St Chicago, Ill.

ATTRITION MILLS—Double head, motor driven, ball bearing; Monarch 24", Munson 24". Single head, motor driven; Bauer Bros. 24".

Double head, ball bearing, belt driven: Monarch 20".

Single head, ball bearing, belt driven: Dreadnaught 18", Robinson 16", Diamond Huller 14". Plain bearing mills: Halsted 18", Dreadnaught 18".

Mixers: All steel, horizontal and vertical; Hutchinson and Triumph Corn Shellers; dust collectors; large and small elevators; belt conveyor; steel conveyor; reels for grading chick feed; 1 Fairbanks Automatic Sacking Scale; Corn Scourer.

Scourers: Invincible No. 1 and No. 1 double. Monitor No. 1, Iron Prinz ball bearing No. 4 and No. 4 plain bearing.

Separators: Monitor No. 3 and No. 1. Wolf No. 771 Compound Shake. Clutches, Tighteners, a few sheave pulleys, blowers, a few large pulleys, wood and iron pulleys, shafting, hangers.

Everything for the elevator. Get our prices before buying elsewhere.

A. D. HUGHES CO., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One No. 16 right hand U. S. Cylinder Corn Sheller, capacity 800 to 1000 bu. per hour. The Blair Elevator Corporation, Atchison, Kansas.

FOR SALE—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

GRUENDLER No. 1 ball-bearing mill with dust collector, capacity 500 to 1500 lbs. per hour, 15 to 20 hp. First \$125 takes it. Jos. J. Juszowski, Box 284, Farmington, Mich.

HAVE NO KICK COMING: Cancel ad. We are so flooded with replies that we will be kept busy for months to come. We certainly were glad to know that every morning brought us queries for our equipment and always in their letters they would say that they noticed the ad in the Grain Dealers Journal. It is a great thing for us as long as we can supply the demand.—E. J.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Triplicating Grain Ticket Book; binding damaged in reshipment. Price \$1.50 and postage. Order "Bargain 19 G. T."

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index, \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping separate daily record of each kind of grain received; 160 pages; 20 lines to page; space for 3,200 loads of grain; printed on ledger paper, high grade binding. Soiled; price \$2.00 f. o. b. Chicago, weight 2½ lbs. Order "Special 321."

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40, Special," price \$2.00.

Gas Engine Handbook, by E. W. Roberts, contains many useful rules and hints of value to the operator of a gas engine. Size 3½x5½, 264 pages, bound in leather. Shelf worn. Weight 6 ozs. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order "Gas Engine Special."

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,

309 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

REPLY REGARDING MY AD. I received twelve answers from the first appearance. In fact, sold machine to first inquirer—could sell a carload of them from one insertion.—C. A.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale and merchants.

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds.

COBURG, IOWA.

McGreer Bros., whse. seed corn our specialty.

CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Seed Co., field seeds.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds.

FT. WAYNE, IND.

Wolf Seed Co., wholesale field seeds.
Kraus & Apfelbaum, field seed dealers.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Rudy-Patrick Seed Co., field seed merchants.

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Minneapolis Seed Co., field seed merchants.
Northrup King & Co., field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.



If You Need HAY
write us for delivered prices

KEEP POSTED

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep us posted regarding what is going on in the grain trade outside our office, please send us the *Grain Dealers Journal* on the 10th and 25th of each month. Enclosed find Two Dollars for one year.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator.....

Post Office.....

State.....

SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

SEEDS FOR SALE.

CERTIFIED CORN, Pride of Saline, Reid's Yellow Dent. Harry Haynes, Grantville, Kas.

COW PEAS, FANCY BLACKEYE.
Write for samples and prices.
E. I. Holser & Co., Walkerton, Ind.

UTILITY, Yellow Dent Seed Corn, germination test 99%. \$3.50 bu. shelled and graded. Norman Davis, White Hall, Illinois.

1924 SEED CORN, Yellow and White for sale; 90% germination guaranteed; \$4.25 per bu. Heiko Janssen, Avon, So. Dak.

FOR SALE—A few cars 1924 corn for seed that will give satisfaction. Anticipate your needs early. Louis W. Sage, Julian, Nebr.

SEED CORN, Northern grown, germinating 93%, shelled and graded, guaranteed to please. \$3.75 per bu. P. S. Gurney, Yankton, S. Dak.

HIGH QUALITY Broom Corn Seed grown from our select seed on our Seed Farms. Ask for samples. C. W. Harris Seed Co., Mattoon, Ill.

MATURED SEED CORN, medium early utility Reid's Yellow Dent. 95% germination. Shelled, graded \$3.25 per bushel. G. Harrington McClellan, Hull, Ill.

TESTED SEED CORN—We have Wimples Yellow Dent and Early Murdock and Clay Co. White. Home grown and good test. Vermillion Seed Company, Vermillion, S. Dak.

H. L. BARKER, Millsboro, Del., has 500 bus. of Yellow Dent Seed Corn for sale. Germination, 100%. Yielded, 1925, 75 to 100 bus. per acre. \$1.50 per bu. nubbed at both ends. This price on ear, bags included.

HIGH GERMINATION 1924 and 1925 seed corn at low prices. Can furnish in car lots or less, Wimples, Silver King and Reid's, either crib run or selected, immediate delivery. Alfalfa Products Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

SEED BUYERS AND SELLERS can quickly sell any quantity or buy any amount or quality by making their wants known through the "Seeds for Sale—Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

CHOICE Yellow Seed Corn, early maturing, 1924 crop, test 95 to 98%, money back guarantee. Crib run graded \$2; hand selected \$3 per bu. Can sell one bu. or carload. Special price on carload. Bert Moore, Bartley, Nebr.

WE HAVE 2,000 bus. of early corn, 1925 crop. Individual ear tested. Corn will ripen anywhere in the corn belt under reasonable conditions. We invite inspection of our testing plant. Elvin & Cudahy, Jefferson, Iowa.

EARLY WIMPLES Seed Corn; yielded highest in N. C. Iowa corn yield contest in 1924 of state yield contest. 10 days' free test trial, if not satisfactory your money back. Bu. \$4; 3 bu. \$11; 5 bu. lots or more \$3.50 per bu. Bags free. J. W. Kempe, Hinton, Iowa.

SEED CORN—Carefully selected, tested, and carrying Purdue Agricultural Station Tags, in bushel bags in ears, showing germination of 95% or better. Reid's Yellow Dent crossed with Crawford Variety, which is a particularly desirable character of corn for this latitude; good size and quick growth. In quantities desired, reasonable price considering quality. Samples and prices on request. H. E. Kinney Grain Co., Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Company
CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA
Buyers and Sellers
CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

COURTEEN
Seed Company
Weekly Price List on Request.
Milwaukee, Wis.

Kraus & Apfelbaum
Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Wholesale
Field Seed
Dealers

Our AA Brands stand the test.
Ask the dealers who buy them.

Dealers in the
Clover, Alfalfa and Timothy

Seed Districts, mail us your samples. We are always in the market. Let's get going with one another.

LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY
Incorporated
Louisville, Ky.
Headquarters for
RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS
BUYERS AND SELLERS
OF ALL VARIETIES

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.
Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
First and Victor Streets
St. Louis, Missouri

KELLOGG
SEED COMPANY
MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN
FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

MINNEAPOLIS SEED CO.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
We are Buyers and Sellers.—TIMOTHY CLOVERS
MILLETS, Grass Seeds and Seed Grains
Send samples for bids. Ask for samples and prices!

RUDY-PATRICK SEED CO.
Alfalfa, Sudan
Millet and Cane
KANSAS CITY, MO.

HIGH TESTING
NEBRASKA AND
DAKOTA CROWN
SEED
CORN
CLOVERS
TIMOTHY
ALFALFA
Get Our Samples and
Prices Before Buying

NORTH AMERICAN SEED CO
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

BUCKEYE BRAND
FIELD SEEDS
Strictly No. 1 Quality
The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.
CINCINNATI OHIO

SEEDS

Alfalfa, Sweet Clover
Domestic Red Clover
Timothy, Seed Grains

And All Other Seed
Carloads or less. Write for samples

NORTHROP, KING & CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.

Figure the amount of advertising
carried—Can you doubt our ability to **Produce Results**

Put all your power into production

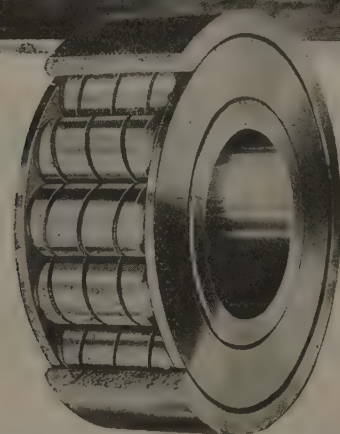


Illustration above shows Hyatt bearing equipped shipping gallery conveyors in large Canadian elevator.

ARE you getting full power from your belt conveyor motors—or does bearing-friction interfere and send half of it “up in smoke”?

Enormous power losses have been revealed at many conveyor installations. Sluggish bearings, victims of friction, were helplessly holding back production and profits.

Hyatt Roller Bearings, on the other hand, were found practically frictionless and wear-proof. Full power was quietly conveyed into production.

Tests made under actual operating conditions show that the horsepower required to drive a loaded belt is more than 50% lower with Hyatt-equipped conveyors.

With your present power consumption, Hyatt bearings will literally add capacity to your plant. Their durability and true rolling motion are a protection against repairs and shut downs. Lubrication is required but two or three times a year.

Hyatt bearings are furnished for reduction gears, pillow blocks, idler, drive, head, tail, take-up, bend and snub pulleys, trippers and elevator leg head, boot and back leg idler pulleys.

HYATT ROLLER BEARING COMPANY

Newark Detroit Chicago San Francisco
Worcester Philadelphia Charlotte
Pittsburgh Cleveland

Conveyor Bulletin No. 1015 illustrates further the advantage of Hyatt-ized conveyor and elevator equipment. Ask for copy.

HYATT

ROLLER BEARINGS

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked - Answered" department. The service is free.

CHICAGO, APRIL 25, 1926

BUFFALO elevator operators are pleased that the Dominion Parliament has refused to enact a law placing a prohibitive export duty on wheat. The greatest good to all follows a free movement by the cheapest route.

WHEN a ready market is found for corn cobs, the corn growers may be satisfied with a price representing the cost of producing plus (—?). At present one-fifth or 14 lbs. of every bushel of ear corn is wasted. Who will find the needed market?

THE CONVENIENCE of having a grain elevator at a nearby railroad station is appreciated by many farmers only after their elevator has burned. At some stations, as at Lamar, Mo., they have a right to grumble because their local shipping ass'n does not see fit to erect even a very small elevator.

THE FEDERAL Trade Commission has served subpoenas on a number of millers, who are directed to appear before it April 28 in Chicago. If the millers are permitted to tell all their convictions regarding the commission and its uselessness the hearing will never be adjourned.

NEBRASKA'S Wheat Growers Ass'n is credited with obtaining an injunction against a couple of elevator operators enjoining them from buying grain from a rebellious member of the pool, and the member resenting the arbitrary tactics of the pool immediately leased his farm to his son, who will hereafter market the surplus wheat of the farm without any pool regulations or restrictions.

LOADING CARS so full samplers can not obtain a fair average sample of cars' contents casts a cloud of suspicion upon the load. Many buyers are afraid to bid up for the grain, because they suspect it is plugged and loaded heavily to hide the inferior grain.

PLUGGING car shipments as a practice was denounced most vigorously at the Des Moines meeting last week. The pluggers seek to prevent detection by overloading their cars so that they will be switched to unloading track before thorough sampling. This makes buyers suspicious of all overloaded cars.

SO MANY elevators have been struck by lightning during recent years that more elevators are being equipped with lightning protection today than ever before and we are glad to report that none of the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevator insurance have knowledge of an elevator properly protected against lightning ever being struck.

ONE INDIANA elevator company had so much difficulty collecting from the railroad for the burning of its elevator from locomotive engine sparks that the new elevator, when built, will be on its own ground, with no liability clauses in a lease to quibble over. Altho the elevator company has won every legal point in this case the railroad persisted in taking appeals and in waiting until the last day to file its papers in court.

THE HEAVY DISCOUNTS for smut and weed seeds in last year's wheat crop combined with the unusual publicity and persistent agitation for the sowing of clean seed should result in a better crop of wheat in the spring wheat states this year than they have known for a generation. The country elevator operators have sold great quantities of copper carbonate and many have treated seed wheat and cleaned it so that improved results are certain.

SOUTHERN INDIANA farmers are making a brave attempt to get rid of wild garlic. It seems that the wheat buyers have docked the deliveries so heavily as to make the growing of wild garlic in their wheat fields very expensive. The expert wheat growers of Purdue University have long appealed to the garlic growers of southern Indiana to clean their fields of this pest, but they overlooked their loss until most of the buyers refused to pay anything for the garlic.

CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS of stocks, receipts and shipments are now being requested by the Federal Crop Reporting Board to the great consternation of many grain dealers who sickened of these governmental tasks during the autocratic surveillance of the grain business by the U. S. Grain Corp. and the Bureau of Markets. The producers and the country elevator operators are by nature, first, last, and all the time, bulls on the market. They never hold any grain except with the hope and expectation of realizing a better price for it. If they advertise their holdings then they help to depress the market for it because they advise would-be buyers in advance what they have on hand ready for sale. These reports are not compulsory and we doubt very much that many elevator operators will be willing to give out the confidential information regarding their business.

THE DIFFICULTY of conducting a grain business with political interference is shown by the course of the wheat market. In April, prior to the 20th the price advanced on prospects that price-fixing would be recommended by the House Agricultural Com'te. During the following week prices dropped when it became daily more apparent that the com'te would report the bill without recommendation.

ERIE barge canalboat insurance is said to have been canceled by the underwriters for the coming season, on account of the hazards, which is another argument in favor of spending the money being wasted on waterway improvement in the development of railroads. It has been calculated that New York would have saved money by not building the canal at its cost of \$200,000,000 as it would have been cheaper for the state to have paid the railroad freight on what now goes by canal.

FUTURE TRADES on the exchanges are legitimate; but if a loser can escape paying his losses on the plea so far successfully made by one farmer at Peoria, Ill., then brokers must protect themselves by insisting upon margins being kept good, so that when the transactions finally are closed out the balance is due the customer and not the broker. A customer is not in a position to go to court and start a suit as a plaintiff on the plea that it was a gambling transaction without intention to deliver. Such a plea is available only to a defendant.

THE AGITATORS posing as farmers friends have been so persistent in demanding changes in this bill, alterations or amendments in that bill, designed for the relief of the producers suffering from a surplus supply of grain, until the members of the Agricultural Committee of the House are completely befuddled and recently they have reported to the House several bills without any recommendation. In disgust they surrender to what they do not believe in, so it seems likely that the agitators and the lobbyists will leave Washington with nothing to their credit.

CONSOLIDATION of enough Iowa elevators to reduce the number of firms by 600 in the state was recommended by Mr. Coverdale at the recent Des Moines meeting, and he assured the assembled dealers that a great reduction in overhead expenses effected by such a consolidation would result in profit to the operators and advantage to the producers. The elevator operators would have such an increased volume of business to handle that they would voluntarily give closer attention to the business and market the farmers products to the better advantage of all concerned.

REPORTING price-fixing bills to the House by its Com'te on Agriculture without recommendation is a neglect of its duty by the com'te. The work of the com'te is to sift out and approve or reject; and by reporting three different bills on farm relief they simply "pass the buck." They fear to incur the displeasure of a small band of agitators who are in favor of price-fixing. However desirable it may seem to one group price-fixing as a principle, once adopted, must be granted to every other class of producers until the end is a socialistic state where individual effort dies for lack of incentive.

DEALERS who sell grain track without a confirmation containing the essentials to the contract as they understand it, make a mistake. The time to rectify differences is before the grain is loaded. Cancellations or rejections invariably force loss on someone and the acceptance of grain at a heavy discount generally turns somebody's profit into a loss. Fair dealing merchants who make confirmations that are acceptable to the other party are careful to see to it that they are sure of a profit before closing their transaction. It is always difficult to close a deal or cancel it when the other party is known to have a sure loss.

SEED CORN conditions are becoming more and more desperate as the time approaches for planting in the temperate zone. Many elevator operators are now conducting extensive tests to determine the percentage of germination of farmers' seed corn and generally with most discouraging results. Iowa's Agricultural College is said to have recommended the planting of three kernels to a hill in southern Iowa and four kernels to a hill in northern Iowa in the hope of obtaining a better stand. Grain dealers everywhere are just as much interested in the production of a good crop as the farmers, for if the producers do not realize a surplus the dealers will have nothing to handle.

Trading in Grain Futures Inaugurated in Italy.

Last month a grain exchange for dealing in wheat futures was opened in Milan, Italy. The Minister of National Economy participated in the exercises so that it is natural to presume that the government of Italy looks upon the new exchange as an acquisition of great advantage to the cereal trade of the country. The producers of the world as well as the handlers are prompted by self-interest to welcome with open arms all factors contributing to a rise in the markets, yet the self-appointed champions of the producers of the U. S. have always shouted against the speculator, who buys large quantities of the farmers' grain with the hope and intention of selling it for more money. Often the speculator is disappointed and ruined by the risks he takes, but he never escapes denouncement at the hands of the agitators.

To those familiar with the influence exerted by this speculative element in the grain markets it has always been somewhat puzzling to understand why the farmer does not extend a warm welcome to all buyers of his products regardless of what they desire to do with the grain. It should not make any difference to the producers whether the speculator desires to store and hold his purchase, or whether he is determined to take it out in the ocean and sink it. The speculator invariably pays good money for what he gets and one would naturally expect the farmer to do everything in his power to encourage such buyers, but the agitators persistently preach against the speculator, probably because they do not understand the influence of his purchases on the farmer's market.

Better Head Bearings Needed for Elevator Legs.

So many fires have started in the cupolas of both country and terminal elevators that engineers and fire insurance experts generally are coming to the conclusion that the head bearings are not equal to the stress placed upon them.

An Omaha correspondent recently wrote us: "Our elevator was not damaged by fire. A hot head pulley bearing did start a fire, but we put it out with one pail of water." They were indeed fortunate to have a pail of water in the cupola ready for application. While it is well to be prepared for outbursts of flame in every part of the building under suspicion, it is far better to remedy the cause and prevent the outburst, because many destructive fires of recent date started in the cupola after every one had gone home, and the result of poor bearings was discovered too late to save building from destruction.

Free Storage and the Rise of the Market.

Giving free storage for farmers' grain and the rise of the market when they choose to sell is an extremely dangerous practice. In fact, an Iowa dealer who issued no storage ticket or agreement for holding farmers' grain or written contract to buy it is now threatened with five years in the penitentiary because he was unable to pay for grain left with him many months before. In many states elevator operators who store farmers' grain for hire must submit to state regulations as a public warehouseman. If they are unable to return the grain or pay for it at the ruling market price when farmer asked for settlement, then under the laws of most states they are guilty of embezzlement and liable for punishment.

Throughout many years the giving of free storage and the advancing of money before the receipt of grain has been the bug-bear of the country elevator business. Giving the rise of the market, or in other words, giving a put to farmer customers is an extremely hazardous practice. Traders in puts and calls in organized markets charge a handsome fee for such a privilege.

Many country elevator operators fully understand the great risk of permitting farmers to speculate with the elevator man's store room and capital and always refuse to take in any grain that is not bought at the day's market. Anyone acting as bailee for another's grain should take the precaution to issue a storage certificate placing a limit on the period for which the grain shall be held in store, and this should be a short time only, so that the elevator operators' facilities for doing business will not be blocked by some stubborn farmer who persists in trying to bull the market at the expense of the elevator operator.

Those who are unable to withstand the persistent demand of the farmers who are speculatively inclined to store their grain, owe it to themselves and their families to refuse to hold the grain. If the farmer must speculate advise him to buy grain in the futures market, then he runs no chance of its deteriorating and he can unload quickly any time he gets weary of paying storage charges.

Progress of the Pools in Canada.

Altho the United States was developed agriculturally many decades before Canada, the grain growers of the Dominion have progressed farther along the line of marketing their own grain. In the matter of owning elevators the Congress now considering farm relief and elevator construction is 25 years behind Canada in adopting and rejecting ownership of country elevators. The Provincial government of Manitoba gave public ownership of country elevators a thoro trial. It was finally admitted by all classes of citizens to be a dismal failure and no voice is raised against the sale of its long line of country houses.

Experience has taught the wheat growers of Canada to rely on their own private initiative and organization, while the agitators in the United States now are working for Government control by boards and \$250,000,000 appropriations, to carry out socialistic theories that Canada has tried and wisely abandoned.

The recent deal whereby the Canadian Wheat Producers take over the great system of country and terminal elevators created by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. is the natural expression of the urge of the producer to engage in the selling of his crops, but in years to come a dissatisfaction with the results is certain to develop that will lead to the disintegration of the giant pool.

The disintegration of the pool now in the heyday of prosperity may come about as the result of the inevitable dissatisfaction of the farmers with losses sustained from causes beyond the control of the pool management which plans to carry wheat unhedged on the exchange. Carrying wheat unhedged is a heinous crime in the eyes of the regular grain dealer, but seems legitimate to the farmer accustomed as he is to the hazards of weather. Before the crop is harvested the farmer risks both the weather and the market. After the crop is safely in the bins he risks only the market fluctuation. Of course this is speculation, and the pool may be expected to break on the rock of speculation. As soon as it becomes a matter of common knowledge that the pool is holding an immense quantity of wheat, all domestic and foreign buyers will first ascertain the pool price and then go and search out every other source of wheat to buy just a little under the pool price. The effect will be that the pool will hold the bag on every declining market. Whether the pool succeeds in holding together or is wrecked it will be only at the expense of its members.

HALF the world is on the wrong scent in pursuit of happiness. They think it consists in having and getting, and in being served by others. It consists in giving and in serving others.

Henry Drummond.

The Argument for the Caraway Bill Against Future Trading.

A wild horse from the western plains seeing an automobile for the first time is fearful that the machine is a snorting monster full of peril to the horse. The automobile is viewed with alarm because the horse is ignorant of its use and control. In much the same way do ignorant citizens from the backwoods view the trading on the grain exchanges. The automobile is a natural development of engineering from the time the steam engine was invented; and the grain exchange is a natural development from the day that buyers found it more convenient to gather in one place to do their buying and selling.

If farmer Jones meets farmer Smith at the fence corner and agrees to deliver a crib full of corn the following fall the transaction is fundamentally the same as when two traders meet on the street, in their offices or on the exchange floor and sell 5,000 bus. of wheat for future delivery.

The ignorant individual is not familiar with the steps in the development of the grain exchange. He does not realize that the exchange exists only because of the real demand for the most economical system of trading from the cash grain handlers themselves.

The arguments offered by Senator Thaddeus Caraway of Arkansas in support of his bill against future trading are an example of the honest but unenlightened mentality behind much of the legislation to regulate such modern developments as the railroad, the grain exchange, the telephone, and the radio.

"Canada has freed itself of the grain exchanges" is the first false statement made by the Senator in support of his bill. This statement is just as erroneous as to say that the Germans have removed the caraway seeds from the rye bread served with beer saloon lunches.

Far from freeing itself of the grain exchanges Canada is glad to enjoy their benefits, and its courts last year abolished the tax on grain future transactions.

Senator Caraway says "The agricultural interests of Germany succeeded in having the grain exchanges abolished, and they have never been re-established." The abolition of the Exchanges was but temporary and future contracts are permitted. Bremen has a cotton exchange and Hamburg a grain exchange.

Twenty head lines in daily newspapers are relied upon by the senator for his facts, such as "Wheat drops 12½ cents during wild market. Big day for the shorts." These headlines are printed to catch attention and sell the paper. The writer of the headlines cares no more about the interest of the merchants on the exchanges than he does about the rights of a plaintiff in a divorce case, who deserves none of the notoriety thrust upon him or her.

Besides the headlines used as evidence Senator Caraway says "An inexhaustible amount of material of a similar nature might be reproduced." This is only too true. The material is as inexhaustible as the mud swept by the Mississippi out of its delta into the Gulf and about as valuable.

In this report Senator Caraway, with regard to the manipulation of the price of cotton prints the following, without explanation, ex-

cept that it is an extract from paper published in Arkansas.

Mrs. Sparks, mother of George Sparks, of Huffman, aged 65 years, dropped dead in the Pepper cotton field Tuesday of heart failure, of which she was a sufferer.

The lady was working as were others in the field when she was seen to collapse, and when assistance reached her she was found to be dead.

Deceased was a widow, having one son about 14 years of age. The funeral was conducted Wednesday.

The honorable Senator offers no proof that the sad death of this estimable old colored lady of 65 years had any connection with the price of cotton. He offers in support of his bill a letter from one of a numerous army of cranks saying

I inclose an item from the Chicago Tribune, as well as the Evening Star, and by which you will see that the range in prices is entirely without reason. I know all about this sort of speculation as it is carried on, and I know positively that not one kernel out of each thousand bushels dealt in is in the nature of a hedge.

The Capper bill is a joke, as all it has done has been to add a lot of extra employees.

The bill was published in last number. Let us hope it will not pass.

Fires in Concrete Elevators.

Two reinforced concrete elevators of Ohio made a determined effort recently to prove that they are anything but fire-proof. In fact, the leg casings and the heads of both elevators as well as the cleaning machines in the cupola were burned and the cupola walls of one elevator were badly damaged by the fire.

Owners of concrete elevators who have felt so secure against loss or damage by fire that they have carried their own insurance must recognize the fact that wood and other combustible material will burn in a concrete elevator just as quickly as in a wood elevator, and oftentimes with great damage to the building.

One of the most prolific causes of damage to grain is just as active in a concrete elevator as in a wood elevator. That is, the water which the heedless firemen scatter all around and pour in great volumes into well-filled grain bins, in their wild attempts to extinguish the fire.

Owners of concrete elevators who fill them with wood or other combustible material are surely not entitled to a minimum fire insurance rate, as the policyholders who have wood elevators must pay the bill.

Sales Manager Gets Judgment Against Pool.

The Supreme Court of Kansas on Mar. 6 affirmed a decision by the district court of Sedgwick County in favor of W. R. Watson against the Wheat Growers Ass'n, giving him judgment for the balance of a year's salary after his discharge.

Beginning June 15, 1922, Watson worked eight months as sales manager, on a contract for one year at \$4,000 per annum.

When he started suit for the balance the defense was that he was not competent. It was alleged Watson sold the wheat to grain dealers and only a small percentage direct to mills or for export. The jury examined a book containing a record of sales made before and after Watson's discharge and found in his favor. The record of the case does not disclose whether the finding of the jury was that the Ass'n lost nothing because the grain dealers were paying as much for the wheat as did the millers and foreign representatives.

Presumably Watson would still be in their employ if he had ignored the better offers of the grain dealers and given away the wheat to the millers and exporters. Some pool directors are more interested in putting the regular dealers out of business so as to have a clear field than they are in getting a good return for their farmer members.

Canadian Court Gives Shipper Judgment Against Carrier.

The Hickman Grain Co. was recently given judgment for \$14,774.89 against the Canadian Pacific Ry. Co. by Justice MacDonald in the Court of King's Bench at Winnipeg, Man., for having delivered cars of grain without surrender of B/L.

The cars were loaded at country points S/O, endorsed to the McMillan Grain Co., and by this latter company endorsed to the plaintiffs. The actual loser is the Maryland Casualty Co., which carried a bond for the grain company to protect the railroad company.

An appeal will be taken; and after this similar suits will be brot against the Canadian Northern Railway Co. for delivery without presentation of B/L.

Liability of Carrier for Corn Heating.

A car of corn loaded at Cedar Bluffs, Kan., in November, 1923, was sold by the Parker Corn Co., of Kansas City, Mo., to a buyer at Tulsa, Okla., after paying the draft and getting a reconsignment B/L, S/O, notify Binding-Stevens Co., Nov. 13. The corn arrived at Kansas City Nov. 15, and was graded sample, heating.

The Parker Corn Co. 'phoned the C. B. & Q. R. R. Co. of this fact and requested that the corn be switched to the Murray Elevator for reconditioning. On Nov. 17 the corn was moved to an elevator but nothing was done about cooling it. Letting the corn lie in its yards for three days more without apparent excuse the railroad company on Nov. 20 delivered the car to another road for shipment to Tulsa, where it arrived Nov. 22, and was refused by the Binding-Stevens Grain Co. Before a buyer was found Nov. 26, the corn was hot and molding, and was sold for enough to pay the freight and leave a balance of \$100.17, which the Parker Corn Co. declined to accept, and started suit alleging negligence on the part of the carrier. The jury gave judgment in favor of the Parker Corn Co. for \$1,050.08.

On an appeal the Supreme Court of Kansas, Mar. 6, 1926, ordered a new trial on account of the failure of the jury in the lower court to pass upon important questions. The Supreme Court said:

In this case, it was the duty of defendant to promptly set the carload of heating corn to the elevator to be reconditioned. Two days elapsed before that was done. Was that negligence? A jury question. After the corn had been sent to the elevator, and went through the pretended reconditioning, and was presumably ready to be transferred to the connecting carrier, defendant delayed three more days before delivering the carload to the carrier who was to haul it to Tulsa. Was that negligence? A jury question. If these few days of delay in Kansas City constituted negligence, did such negligent delay, commingling with the infirmity in the corn contribute in part to the loss and damage sustained by the plaintiff? Again a jury question.—244 Pac. Rep. 240.

Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to Grain Dealers Journal, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

Ladora, Ia., April 20.—Ten box cars of an eastbound Rock Island train were wrecked by a broken rail two miles east of here this morning. Much wheat was in the wreckage. The box of one car was S. R. L. 19146. Another car bore the number 59323.

Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Discounts on Contract Chicago Grades?

Grain Dealers Journal: In a recent number of the Journal I read an article which gave the different grades and their differentials for application on contracts for future delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade. I have a case where I again wish to refer to this article, but am unable to find it. What are the differentials?—Eugene H. Suerken, Erie, Pa.

Ans.: The grades deliverable at contract price are No. 1 hard winter, No. 2 hard winter, No. 1 yellow hard winter, No. 2 yellow hard winter, No. 1 red winter, No. 2 red winter, No. 1 northern spring wheat, No. 1 hard spring is deliverable at 2 cts. over contract price; No. 1 dark winter at 1½ cts. over, and No. 1 dark northern spring at 1 ct. over, while No. 2 dark hard winter goes in at ½ cent over contract price.

The grades taken at a discount are No. 2 dark northern spring 2 cts. under; No. 3 northern spring 3 cts. under; and the following No. 3 grades at 5 cents under: dark hard winter, hard winter, yellow hard winter and red winter wheat.

Recourse for Delays by Post Office?

Grain Dealers Journal: On several occasions, thru negligence at local post office or thru postal clerk on trains, registered mail, draft with B/L attached, has been either delayed at origin or carried past destination, thereby causing a delay in arrival of papers and incurring an expense thru demurrage.

Is there any way to have the postal department reimburse consignee or consignor for this expense caused thru its negligence.—E. P.

Ans.: The Post Office Department states that there is no recourse for delay in handling the mails. The department suggests that complaints be made to Roger P. Williams, superintendent of the second division of the railway mail service, New York, N. Y., in order that the individual's guilt may be reached.

Whenever any public service is taken over by the government the public loses its right to recover damages for poor service. A railroad company being a private enterprise pays damages to a shipper whose freight is delayed; but the post office being a government enterprise pays nothing to the same shipper if his documents covering the same car are delayed in transit. Government makes good at maintaining law and order; but cuts a poor figure when attempting to conduct a business.

Reports to Dept. of Agri. Not Compulsory.

Grain Dealers Journal: I have received a pink sheet from the U. S. Dept. of Agri. asking me to report all my receipts, shipments, amount ground for Jan. Feb. and March and the balance of grain on hand last day of March. I can not get the amount of grain in my house now without elevating and weighing it and I have other important business to attend. Does the law require me to supply these confidential facts regarding my business to the Department?

I do not like to give out such information regarding my business. The facts might please my competitor but giving them publicity would not help me. What is more I am opposed to compiling reports for any more government departments. I get my full of it making out reports for the Internal Revenue Collector each year. During the dictatorship of the U. S. Grain Corporation and the jealous meddling of the Bureau of Markets of the Dept. of Agri. the grain dealers and millers of the land made out so many reports for the Washington regulators of business, all would be delighted to be left alone. The instructions received with this

latest demand for another report stirs my ire and makes me ready to fight, but I will not fill in any confidential reports about my business for any one if I can avoid it.—H. M. T.

Ans.: No law has been enacted requiring you to report on purchases, shipments, stocks or grindings. While the compilation of such information might give employment to a large number of clerks, it would not help the producers or the country elevator operators. Exhibiting the stocks of grain in store everywhere each quarter would generally depress values and check the consumers' eagerness to buy supplies.

Co-operative Pool Peeved at Big Crop Reports.

An old English writer told of a farmer who "hanged himself on the prospect of plenty," and now the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Pool would hang J. C. Mohler, sec'y of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, because he is alleged to have stated that the next wheat crop of Kansas is likely to be 200,000,000 bus.

The pool adopted resolutions calling on the next legislature to abolish the pay of Mr. Mohler, declaring "these wild exaggerations only serve to reduce the price of the farmer's wheat." The resolution asks further that the name of the secretary of agriculture be changed to the "bureau of information and propaganda in the interests of the organized grain trade and speculator."

"In the first place I didn't say it and in the second place I am not ashamed of it anyway," was the reply of J. C. Mohler. "But right now I want to say that, taking everything into consideration, the promises of the 1926 wheat crop loom large to everyone."

"Conditions could scarcely be better and with probably the smallest abandoned acreage in many years there is a larger growing acreage of winter wheat."

Grain Rates from Iowa Adjusted.

A readjustment of grain rates from Iowa to Chicago, St. Louis and Kansas City, as prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision on docket 15511 has been published by carriers to become effective May 5. The readjustment has been mainly accomplished by increasing the rates to St. Louis from all Iowa and to Kansas City from southeastern Iowa.

Under the changes made the following relationship exists between Chicago and St. Louis on grain traffic from Iowa.

Northern Group: The rates to St. Louis are 2 cents higher than the rates to Chicago from stations on and north of (including) the line of the C. R. I. & P. from Muscatine to Montezuma and north of (not including) the line of the C. R. I. & P. from Grinnell to Council Bluffs. From some of the stations in this Northern Group the coarse grain rates to St. Louis are 1½ cents (instead of 2 cents) over the rates to Chicago.

Central Group: The rates to St. Louis locally are the same in amount as the rates to Chicago from stations south of the boundary of the Northern Group, east of the Des Moines River and north of (not including) the main line of the C. B. & Q. from Agency City (first station east of Ottumwa) to Malvern.

Southern Group: The rates to St. Louis locally are 1 cent less than the rates to Chicago from stations south and west of the Central Group boundary. From some of the stations in southwestern Iowa on the C. B. & Q. the coarse grain rates to St. Louis locally are ½ cent (instead of 1 cent) less than the rates to Chicago.

The Wabash railroad published as proportional rates to St. Louis, on shipments destined beyond, the rates at present effective to St. Louis locally from stations on the Wab., D. M. & C. I., and Ft. D. D. M., & S. railroads. The C. B. & Q. and the Rock Island followed suit where their stations were competitive with the Wabash.

The Chicago Board of Trade fought this action of the Wabash and was awarded with advice from its officials that these rates had been published under a misapprehension and that they would be withdrawn in their entirety, leaving in effect only the new increased rates to St. Louis locally as of May 5. The C. B. & Q. and the Rock Island

met this move by agreeing to rescind the proportional rates they published in competition.

Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

May 11-12. Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n at Decatur, Ill.

May 17. Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n at Amarillo, Tex.

May 18-19. Grain Dealers and Millers Ass'n of Oklahoma at Enid, Okla.

May 20-21. Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Salina, Kan.

May 21-22. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n at Del Monte, Cal.

May 24-25. Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n at Houston, Tex.

May 27-29. American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n at French Lick, Ind.

June. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n. date and place not yet chosen.

June.—Midsummer meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n at Purdue University, West Lafayette, Ind.

June 11-12. Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n at Spokane, Wash.

June 22. Retail Feed Dealers of Wisconsin at Milwaukee, Wis.

June 23-24. Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Cedar Point, O.

June 24. Mutual Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

June 24-25. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Buffalo, N. Y.

June 24-26. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n at Huntsville, Ala.

June 28-29. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n at Chicago.

June 29, 30, July 1. American Seed Trade Ass'n at Chicago.

June 29-July 1. National Hay Ass'n, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Aug.—Ass'n of Official Seed Analysis of North America in conjunction with the International Botany Congress at Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Oct. 18. United States Feed Distributors Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Oct. 18-20. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Buffalo, N. Y.

Decatur Plans Good Time for Illinois Dealers.

Decatur dealers are planning a good time for all dealers who attend the annual convention of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n on May 11 and 12. Visitors will be taken to the Elk's Club, on Decatur Lake, for the banquet and entertainment on the night of the 11th. (Cost of the banquet tickets will not exceed \$1.50.) Following the edibles will be an hour to an hour and a half of good entertainment.

At the conclusion of the afternoon session on the 11th all visitors will be taken thru the plant of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., or for a boat ride on Decatur Lake, ending at the Elk's Club.

Charles L. Stewart, chief of Agricultural Economics, at the University of Illinois, as the principal speaker, will discuss "Farm Relief and the Grain Trade." Regarding his address Mr. Stewart says:

"One of the proposals for farm relief was put into bill form while I was in Washington during the Christmas Holidays, and that I am personally responsible for every word in the bills in which this plan is incorporated, S. 2285 and H. R. 7392. It is only natural, therefore, for me to include this measure among others when I discuss the subject of farm relief. I am especially desirous of having the Export Debiture Plan well understood. But this does not mean that I aim to be unfair in my efforts to appreciate other proposals."

Farm Relief Legislation at Washington.

Action on the farm relief legislation was speeded up Apr. 22 in both House and Senate. The agricultural com'te of the House voted to report three bills, the Haugen, the Tincher and the Aswell bills.

The Tincher bill, which has been introduced in the Senate by Senator Capper, embodies the ideas of the administration. It was introduced Apr. 15 as H. R. 11327 and provides for a farm advisory council, and a farmers marketing commission, the latter body to have a fund of \$100,000,000 to be loaned to co-operative ass'ns handling any farm commodity that the commission has determined by survey to be in excess of the domestic requirements. This bill involves no price fixing, and the loans must be repaid.

The Haugen bill was printed by the com'te Apr. 19 without number. It is the Dickinson bill with additions, summarized in the Journal Jan. 10, page 32, and criticized by Fred G. Horner before the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n in a page article in the Journal of Jan. 25. It provides for price-fixing and an equalization fund and the purchase of commodities thru co-operative ass'ns or directly by the government thru its own Board, to be held, exported or sold at home or abroad. It is empowered to lease warehouses and to loan co-operative concerns money to build warehouses. The provisions of the bill apply to wheat, corn, cotton, cattle and swine. Grain buyers and millers are required to collect the equalization fee from the producer, giving him a receipt and accounting to the government.

The Aswell bill contemplates nationwide co-operative ass'ns for each farm commodity.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill, Apr. 20, H. R. 11449, providing for the payment of a bonus to exporters of wheat, cotton, corn, maize, cattle, swine, oats, rice and cotton seed, out of the customs duty on imports of any kind.

Mr. Fort on Apr. 17 introduced a bill, yet without number, providing for a federal farm board and advisory council, much like the Dickinson bill, but creating monopolies instead of an equalization fee. The agricultural corporations organized under this act would have power to stabilize prices and to carry over any surplus.

Sec'y of Agriculture Jardine spoke before the com'te for three hours Apr. 19. He said, in part:

We can get nowhere with a national legislative program that helps some farmers at the expense of others.

My own conviction is that the central problem in this whole matter is one of merchandising. Under that view it follows that legislative action should aim to supplement the efforts of farmer-controlled agencies and should enlarge their facilities by every possible and proper provision of credit, standardization, warehousing, etc., such as will tend to promote orderly distribution.

At the present time co-operative ass'ns are not able to secure a sufficient advance on agricultural products to enable them to practice orderly marketing in an effective way. I believe that this fund should be used in emergencies to make advances to co-operative ass'ns above and in addition to the credit made available from other sources. This would make it possible to carry surplus production from one season to another and at the same time enable co-operative ass'ns to make liberal advances to farmers. I believe, further, that such a condition would attract large numbers of farmers into co-operative ass'ns who cannot join at present because of the necessity of securing larger advances on their crops than is possible today.

The second line of credit for which there appears to be a need is on plant and equipment for operating purposes. There is no source of government credit today to co-operative ass'ns on plant and equipment and it is needed. I believe that H. R. 11327 opens up this line of credit and it provides a liberal basis for repayment of loans made.

I have repeatedly said that although the plan I have advocated would take care of most difficulties in connection with the marketing of farm products, certain emergencies might arise which could not be satisfactorily handled under such a plan. When these arise I know of no better means of arriving at a satisfactory solution than to have this commission, backed

by the advisory council, give immediate attention to the problem and make emergency recommendations to the Congress.

It is, perhaps, too much to hope that any single piece of legislation will provide a panacea for all the difficulties that beset agriculture.

The whole broad problem of marketing or merchandising has reached a stage where it must have legislative consideration as constructive and far-reaching as has been given within the field of production.

The Tincher bill, in my judgment, marks a big step in this direction. It will give a real impetus to collective action which, by general agreement, is prerequisite to agricultural progress in our modern system. It will mobilize for farmers a credit resource adequate to let them go into the markets on even terms with all. It will help every farmer who has to sell his produce in the fall for lack of resources to hold it over. It will help to stabilize the market for all farm products, not merely for three or four products. It will not conflict with the interests of dissimilar regions. It does not propose any artificial disposition of the surplus such as would lead to an aggravated situation later. It involves no governmental price fixing, nor does it put the government into the business of handling farm products. It does not offer a subsidy to farmers but it does offer them the business-like help that other groups enjoy. It is not a threat to consumers, but is, instead, a contribution to the general stability of supply and markets. It keeps the business of marketing farm products in the hands of farmer-controlled agencies where it belongs. It is sound, constructive, and will benefit every farmer in the United States. The creation of the commission will pave the way for the broadest participation by farmers in the shaping of national policies. It seems to me that the present Congress will have taken a notable step in the interests of farmers and of the community at large if a measure along the lines of the Tincher bill is enacted into law.

A Nebraska farmer is experimenting with corn cobs to make insulating material for frame buildings. He grinds the cobs into small particles, then coats the particles with wood tar to prevent them absorbing moisture and swelling or decaying. Fifty bus. of cobs will make about 50 cubic feet of cob meal.



F. D. Milligan, Jefferson, Ia.

Grain Man Meets Banking Emergency

The trials of the grain business fit a man to meet emergencies. So when the last bank in Jefferson, Ia., a town of 3,500 people, closed its doors on Jan. 4, it was a grain man that came to the rescue.

F. D. Milligan, one time pres. of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n operating in conjunction with his brother, E. A. Milligan, 20 grain elevators and lumber yards under the name of D. Milligan Co., foresaw the closing of the last bank. At a meeting of the Community Club on the evening of Jan. 4, he announced a plan conceived several days previous. He stated that he and his brother were prepared to assume management of a Merchants Clearance Ass'n and would advance \$10,000 as a floating fund to get such an organization started.

The bankless town grasped at the plan as at a straw. More than 80 merchants and members of the Jefferson Community Club signed the original articles of agreement for the formation of the organization. The Ass'n began functioning immediately in the little grain and lumber office of the D. Milligan Co. down by the railroad tracks.

With the closing of the last of its 5 banks Jefferson residents and business men gloomily viewed financial distress in the offing. Confidence in the banks thruout the territory was at low ebb. The Clearance Ass'n, met need for a means of handling checks and drafts. It gained confidence. As much as \$80,000 worth of business was transacted in a single day and the books of the Ass'n showed a daily balance of between \$20,000 and \$30,000. In the two months of its operation the Ass'n issued drafts to the amount of over \$450,000. On Mar. 1, drafts amounting to over \$68,000 were issued and receipts were over \$81,000. Nearly 400 remittances were made out.

The confidence of the people rapidly rallied around the Ass'n and tho no one was encouraged to leave money in its care, many farmers and others insisted on so doing, accepting only a receipt for the deposit.

Cost of maintaining the Ass'n was negligible. For the first month of its operation it was only \$3 per member. No charge was made non-members for service rendered, but many voluntarily contributed to the expenses of operation.

On the first Thursday in March the Jefferson State Bank opened for business. Two days later it was followed by the Iowa State Bank, both backed by strong Brenton and Des Moines interests. Jefferson lost its claim to distinction as the largest town in the United States without a bank.

With the need no longer present, F. D. Milligan, head of the Merchants Clearance Ass'n, and his force, closed its accounts and discontinued. The Ass'n had operated without charter, and under no bond, yet had transacted the financial business of a bankless town for two months, and saved it from financial disaster.

Millers Served Subpoenas.

During the convention of the Millers National Federation in Chicago last week, the Federal Trade Commission served subpoenas on J. F. Bell, Washburn Crosby Co.; A. P. Husband, sec'y Millers National Federation; Carl Sims, Sims Milling Co., Frankfort, Ind.; Charles T. Olson, Minneapolis, and Mr. Hanneman, Stevenson, Harrison & Jordan, accountants of New York City, demanding that they appear before an investigating com'te of the commission in Chicago on Apr. 28. Notices had been prepared for J. B. McLemore, Johnson City, Tenn., and Chas. L. Roos, former pres. of the Federation, but they were not present at the meeting.

The investigation follows a Senate resolution for a general investigation of the milling industry. This hearing is the initial effort of the commission and has no bearing on the individuals.

Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

Does Not Like "Rebate."

Grain Dealers Journal: We usually enjoy and profit by reading your editorials, but in the April 10th issue in the upper right hand corner of page 397 is an article which contains so many misleading and untrue statements we cannot afford to let them pass unchallenged.

The Sedgwick County District Court did not deny the Farmers Co-operative Com. Co. membership in the Wichita Board of Trade. Think that through for yourself and you will know it is so. The Farmers Co-operative Com. Co. of Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan., is not a rebating concern. The Farmers Co-operative Com. Co. has never made a rebate to any customer and never will.

The stockholders in any corporation are entitled to the profits of the company of which they are stockholders.

The laws of the state of Kansas provide that twenty or more stockholders may organize a co-operative company, in which no stockholder can own more than 5% of the stock and stock dividends are limited by law to not more than the legal rate of interest. The balance of the profits must be paid to stockholders in a prorated dividend which is in proportion to the amount of business furnished by each stockholder.

It is misleading and incorrect to say that these profits are paid back to the customer as a rebate.

The profits are paid to stockholders, not customers as such, as a patronage dividend as permitted and demanded by the state laws under which all co-operative companies are organized.

If the Board of Trade rules or any other power is allowed to prevent the distribution of profits on a patronage basis in our Farmers Co-op. Com. Co. or any other co-operative company they cease to be co-operative as defined by the state laws under which they were organized and incorporated and must disorganize and drop the word co-operative out of their name.

In other words such rules and rulings will kill and destroy our co-operative organization and ultimately all co-operative organizations.

In no sense can the co-operative distribution of profits be called rebating for there is no agreement made or understood to return any percent of any commission, or profit made on any purchase or sale to or from any customer and no distribution of profits is made to any customer as a customer but profits are only distributed to stockholders and that at the close of a profitable year's business which is not only permitted but demanded by the state laws under which we are incorporated.—J. L. Hipple, mgr. Ford Co-operative Exchange, Ford, Kan.

Note: The objection by some grain exchanges to patronage dividends is that they violate the commission rule which demands that every carload shipment pay the same rate of commission.

The effect of making the dividend in proportion to the amount of business furnished by each stockholder is to reduce the amount of the commission by the amount of the dividend on each car sold, which is just what the commission rules of the exchanges are intended to prevent.

Volume of business is a most important factor in the success of a grain receiving firm on the board of trade, and if it were not for the commission rule the receivers would be cutting commissions to increase their volume. What they lost in the rate they would make up in some other way by selling consignments to

pets or subsidiaries. With an established rate of commission there is no necessity to resort to crooked practices, the competition becomes one of service, to get the highest price for the customer. It is better for the customer to get one to three cents per bushel more for his wheat than to have his business handled at a cut rate of commission.

The established rates of commission can not be excessive, since the receivers are under the necessity of making them low enough for their service to compete with direct bidders on track. —Ed

Farmers Elevators in Good Condition.

Grain Dealers Journal: A great deal is said in the press about the woeful and deplorable condition of farmers elevators throughout the land. Quite contrary to general opinion I find in my travels thru Illinois that 75% of these farmers elevators are in good financial condition. I'm beginning to wonder about the condition of 75% of the independent grain dealers. I'm even willing to hazard a guess that they are in about the same condition as the farmers elevators, they use the same business methods as the farmers elevators, except they may be a little more careless.

A great many of the independent dealers give free and unlimited storage. Farmers elevators never do, except as they give storage for 30 to 60 days, and many of them refuse to store under any condition.

The private dealer advances money on grain in the same way as many farmers elevators. If he handles side lines he grants the farmers credit in the same fashion as the cooperative companies.

Close to 75% of the independent dealers speculate on the boards of trade, a practice denied farmers elevator managers, who must furnish the company's sec'y-treas. with a copy of all future trades thru the firm with which he deals. Following of unwise practices by independent dealers leads me to question their prosperity.

At least once and often twice a year the farmers elevator books are audited. The manager furnishes a financial statement to his directors and stockholders and the audit is made public.

I challenge the private dealer to furnish his community with a certified audit once a year. He really ought to. He accepts grain for storage, and since grain is equivalent to money he operates as a bank to all intents and purposes. Banks furnish their communities with financial statements and enable the public to know their status.

Any elevator, farmer or privately owned, should furnish its community with a certified audit at least once a year. If it accepts grain for storage it accepts the equivalent of actual cash and the community has a legitimate right

to know its financial condition. A law should be enacted to that effect.—E. L. Jarvis, mgr. Exline Farmers Elevator Co., and pres. Illinois Farmers Elevator & Managers Club, Exline, Ill.

Bureaucrats Asking Quarterly Reports From Grain Dealers.

Grain Dealers Journal: Today (April 15th) I received a request from the U. S. Dept. of Agri., Division of Crop Estimates, for a "Confidential Report" on the stocks of wheat, corn and oats in my elevator Jan. 1, the total bushels of each grain received direct from farmers during Jan. Feb. and March, the amount received from other sources, the total bushels of each ground during the three months, the total bushels of each shipped out and the balance on hand at close of business March 31, and would you believe it I was instructed in large type to mail my report "not later than April 5th."

The request was mailed in Washington April 13th. How is that for efficiency? Part of our tax money goes to maintain such efficiency.

I want to see the laws changed so as to legalize light wines and beer, but am strongly opposed to the enforced adoption of the metric system of weights and measures. O. J. Kaschmitter, Whittemore, Ia.

Cincinnati Opposes Capper-Tincher Bill.

Grain Dealers Journal: Members of the Cincinnati Dealers & Hay Exchange are vigorously protesting against the provisions in Senate bill 2965 now before the House Committee on Agriculture. The bill is captioned "To prevent discrimination against Farmers Co-operative Ass'ns by Boards of Trade and similar organizations and for other purposes."

The Cincinnati market is not a contract market under the Grain Futures law. This organization has never found it necessary to deny the membership privilege to any co-operative ass'n; in fact, last January the Indiana Wheat Growers Ass'n was admitted to membership. But the bill under discussion proposes to exempt co-operative ass'ns from the rules of grain exchanges as to commission charges. That is unfair to other members of grain exchanges.

The rates of commission fixed by the various boards of trade and grain exchanges have been established to guarantee the producer, or his agent, that his products will come into responsible hands. If grain exchanges did not exercise this control the markets would eventually be composed of irresponsible receivers and no shipper would know when he was being charged the right commission.

Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for May delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Apr. 10.	Apr. 12.	Apr. 13.	Apr. 14.	Apr. 15.	Apr. 16.	Apr. 17.	Apr. 18.	Apr. 20.	Apr. 21.	Apr. 22.	Apr. 23.	Apr. 24.
WHEAT.													
*Chicago	160 1/2	159 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
Kansas City	150 1/2	149 1/2	153 1/2	154 1/2	157 1/2	155 1/2	157 1/2	156 1/2	154 1/2	155 1/2	154 1/2	151 1/2	151 1/2
St. Louis	158 1/2	157 1/2	161 1/2	162 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	163 1/2	160 1/2	160 1/2
*Minneapolis	154 1/2	153 1/2	157 1/2	157 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	161 1/2	159 1/2	159 1/2	160 1/2	158 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2
Duluth (durum)	129 1/2	138 1/2	141 1/2	142 1/2	143 1/2	142 1/2	146 1/2	145 1/2	146 1/2	147 1/2	145 1/2	144 1/2	143 1/2
Winnipeg	151 1/2	150 1/2	153 1/2	153 1/2	156 1/2	155 1/2	159 1/2	158 1/2	159 1/2	161 1/2	158 1/2	156 1/2	156 1/2
*Milwaukee	160 1/2	159 1/2	163 1/2	164 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2	168 1/2	167 1/2	165 1/2	166 1/2	165 1/2	162 1/2	162 1/2
CORN.													
Chicago	71 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
Kansas City	67 1/2	66 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	69 1/2	69 1/2
St. Louis	71 1/2	71 1/2	72 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2
Milwaukee	71 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2
OATS.													
Chicago	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
Kansas City	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	40 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
*Minneapolis	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Winnipeg	50 1/2	50 1/2	50 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	50 1/2
Milwaukee	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	42 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2	41 1/2
RYE.													
Chicago	89 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
*Minneapolis	83 1/2	82 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	85 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	84 1/2	83 1/2	82 1/2
Duluth	86 1/2	85 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	89 1/2	89 1/2	88 1/2	87 1/2	86 1/2
Winnipeg	89 1/2	88 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2	91 1/2	90 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	91 1/2	93 1/2	92 1/2	90 1/2	89 1/2
BARLEY.													
*Minneapolis	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	61 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
Winnipeg	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	64 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	65 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	66 1/2	65 1/2	64 1/2

*New style.

Co-operative ass'ns receive such financial assistance and other encouragement that they are enabled to serve in the capacity of an agent without exacting compensation for the service. That is their privilege, but we cannot conceive a just reason for legislating a co-operative institution into a grain exchange with the privilege of violating its rules. All members of an organization should be required to live under the same code.

If this bill is enacted it will prove harmful and destructive to the business of members of the terminal market grain exchanges affected. It will have a further far reaching effect on the independent producers of farm products. Thousands upon thousands of such producers in this country are not in sympathy with the proposed legislation and have no wish to be coerced into a co-operative organization. They require the services of the commission merchant at the terminal markets. They consign their products to responsible firms or individuals and draw drafts which are paid. It is the business of the commission merchant to procure buyers and he has numerous avenues of disposal thru which he is enabled to secure the best price.

Enactment of the Capper-Tincher bill would give co-operative organization such an advantage that commission merchants would be unable to continue in business. With the commission merchants eliminated the independent producers would be compelled to affiliate themselves with co-operative organizations or market their crops independently, a process of such cost, since they are not equipped to know the needs of the consumptive channels as the commission merchant is, that it would be prohibitive.

The Capper-Tincher bill is class legislation. It seeks to give unfair advantages to a few. Our members are fighting it and seeking its defeat.—D. J. Schuh, executive, sec'y Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange.

Saving Daylight.

Grain Dealers Journal: Daylight saving time, an hour faster than standard time, will go into effect in Chicago on the 25th. Statisticians tell us in round figures how many people are going to gain health and happiness

by spending the extra hour digging around in their gardens or raking and mowing the lawns and how many more hours of effort will be expended by the city's people to the benefit of the city. All of which may be true.

But in spite of the grain exchanges opening and closing an hour earlier, the movement of the farmers grain can be speeded little. The railroads will continue to operate on standard time. Cars will be thrown on the inspection tracks no sooner than usual and federal and state inspectors will be unable to take samples any earlier than now. Samples will be delivered on the floors of the boards of trade at about the same sun hour as during the past winter and the time of sale will not be advanced.

I cannot see how daylight saving helps the grain trader. It just gives him an hour less in which to do his trading.—H. J. McC.

The Grain Dealers Laudable Ambition.

1. To treat each customer with the courtesy that springs from genuine friendship and respect.

2. To have more thought for the customer's final satisfaction than for the amount of the immediate sale.

3. To know the grades of each grain and its best market and to be accurate in statements about grain markets and merchandise I have for sale.

4. To be as attentive to the small purchaser as to the farmer who has a large quantity of grain to sell.

5. To be patient with the customer who is provoked; prompt with the customer who is hurried; sympathetic with the customer who is puzzled; considerate to those who are difficult to satisfy; and hospitable to those who are strangers in my elevator.

6. To seek a fair understanding of the customers' exact requirements that I may present merchandise which is precisely the thing desired.

7. To be friendly, but not familiar; cheerful, but not boisterous; to give information, not advice.

8. To keep my service up to the highest standard.

9. To increase my purchases and sales, not by means of persuasion or trickery; but by making customers feel that my elevator is the place in which they are served pleasantly, capably and promptly; so that they will wish to do as much of their trading with me as their needs will permit.

10. To be loyal to my employer, considerate of my associates and therefore true to myself.

Decision Soon on Missouri Future Tax.

Testimony was presented Apr. 12 in the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals at Kansas City, Mo., in the suit by the Kansas City Board of Trade to restrain the state of Missouri from collecting the 25-cent tax on each trade in grain futures.

The Board of Trade contends that the state law enacted in 1907 is superseded by the federal Future Trading Act of 1922. Insofar as control of the exchanges is exercised the courts already in a Kansas case have so held.

The tax amounts to about \$35,000 annually, and is being impounded with the manager of the Grain Clearing Co.

Liability of Telegraph Company.

H. A. Jacobs at Navasota, Tex., filed with the Western Union Telegraph Co. a telegram to Atkinson & Co., at New Orleans, La., reading "Buy one Jan." As delivered at New Orleans, La., it read "Sell one Jan." The change in the wording caused an actual loss to Jacobs of \$144, for which he brought suit.

The lower court gave him judgment for \$50, as provided in the fine print on the back of the blank, for an unrepeatable message. The Texas Court of Appeals reversed this and gave judgment that he could not even recover the cost of sending, as it was sent collect.

The Commission of Appeals of Texas ruled differently, holding that Jacobs was entitled to recover his damages to the limit of \$50.—280 S. W. Rep. 733.

Leaks in Cars Arriving in Chicago.

It is indeed gratifying to note the continued improvement in the condition of grain laden cars. Last year only 6,089 cars or 6.4% of the total number of grain laden cars arriving in Chicago were found to be leaking. No cross-town cars were included in the computation. This is the smallest number reported by the Board of Trade weighmaster for many years and reflects not only better equipment, but also greater care in cooping cars before loading grain into them. The 6,089 leaks reported by the weighing department were credited to the different parts of the car as follows:

Grain door	1,439	or 1.52%
Over grain door	1,296	or 1.36%
Side of car	1,570	or 1.65%
End of car	493	or .52%
Draw bar	72	or .08%
Car box	1,219	or 1.28%

Grain Men Save Railroad.

During the period of Federal control of the railroads, officials of the Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western railroad, went before the Interstate Commerce Commission and obtained permission to dispose of its branch line known as the Sidell & Olney railroad.

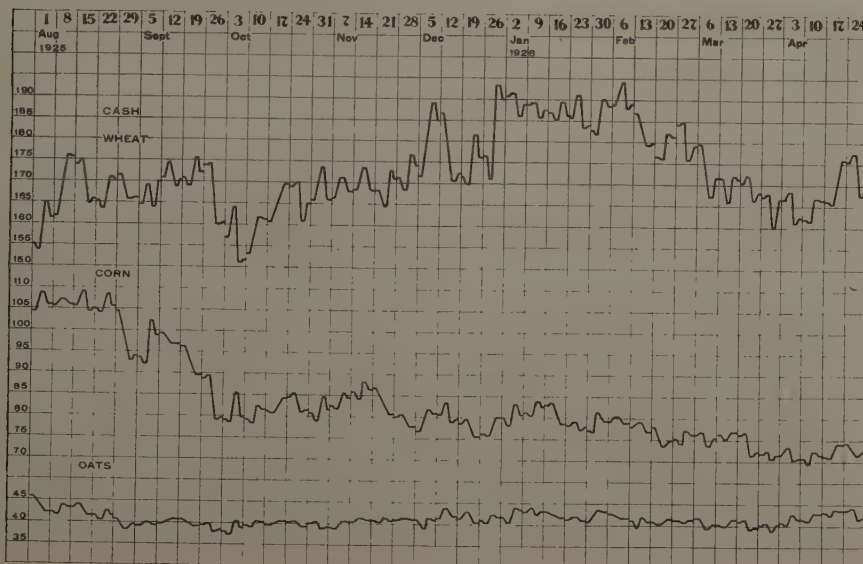
Fearing the road might be junked citizens and industries along the 28 miles of track between Yale and Sidell, formed a corporation under the leadership of W. C. Price and I. N. Coolley, who are interested in several grain elevators along the line, and purchased that portion of the road. It is now known as the Kansas & Sidell railroad.

Mr. Price and Mr. Coolley, both good grain men, are officers and own a majority of the stock of the line. As the track runs thru a very prosperous grain section of Illinois, business has been good from the start. Financially, too, it has been a success.

Cash Wheat, Corn and Oats Fluctuations from July 25 to April 24.

Opening, high, low and closing average prices of No. 2 red winter wheat, No. 2 mixed corn and No. 2 white oats at Chicago each week are given on the chart herewith. The daily average is used in charting; actual prices were made each week a few cents above or below the extreme charted.

DATES GIVEN ON THE CHART ARE THE SATURDAYS CLOSING THE WEEKS INTO WHICH THE CHART IS DIVIDED.



Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

COLORADO.

Alamosa, Colo., Apr. 12.—Spring wheat only is raised in this section and seeding is just in progress. We anticipate a normal acreage. Oats are not seeded yet.—Alamosa Flour Mills.

Atwood, Colo., Apr. 13.—Upland wheat is on about the same acreage as last year. Considerable damage has been done by high winds and the wind is still blowing. Irrigated land carries about 10% less wheat than last year, but the crop is in good condition. Farmers are planting barley and oats.—Geo. J. Saul, Atwood Grain, Bean & Feed Co.

Amherst, Colo., Apr. 14.—Wheat acreage is about the same as last year, but unless we get rain soon much of it will necessarily be abandoned. We do not expect yields as good as last year. Barley is being sown at this time on some lands where the high winds and drought have ruined the wheat.—L. L. Yowell, Amherst Farmers Co-operative Elevator Co.

ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., Apr. 21.—This was another cold week but the best of several for field work. Sunshine was ample. Vegetation is backward. There were some freezing temperatures over most of the state but probably no damage. Part of the northern sections received 3 to 11 more inches of snow Saturday. Little rain fell in the southern half of the state. Oats seeding made good progress in some areas, the little in others. Snow in the north will delay field work but the situation is now good in the central and south. Winter wheat's condition varies from poor to good and the crop is slowly growing.—C. J. Root, meteorologist.

INDIANA.

Mulberry, Ind., Apr. 17.—This week has been a very good one for farmers. I have driven around over 6 of our best counties and they are sowing oats at a rapid rate. Wheat is all of rather small growth but most fields are doing fine. Today we are having a "crackin'" heavy fall of wet snow which we predict is just the thing for wheat, clover and pastures.—S. A. Miller.

Indianapolis, Ind., Apr. 14.—Conditions on the farms thru a good share of Indiana are none too promising. Wheat went thru the winter in nice shape but is somewhat spotted. The recent wet weather has flooded some districts, which will have a detrimental effect. During the past few days the weather has been fine but today it turned cold and snowed a little. The ground was just getting dry enough to work. Some oats have been sowed but those in the northern part of the state shouldn't have been as the ground is unfit. If good weather doesn't arrive soon it will be pretty late for seeding. As it looks now we will be forced into a heavy corn acreage. Let's hope for once a turn of fortune will permit it to mature this year. The past crop has been one of the meanest to handle that most dealers can remember.—Cy.

IOWA.

Bristow, Ia., Apr. 20.—Oats seeding is about completed in this locality. The ground is in fine shape, but needs rain.—X.

George, Ia., Apr. 17.—Not a drop of rain has fallen here this spring and we had very little snow last winter. Farmers are seeding in dusty ground following last year's drought. This is true of 12 northwestern Iowa counties, southwestern Minnesota, and the southeastern third of South Dakota. Conditions are very unfavorable.—G. Snedecor, Farmers Elevator Co.

KANSAS.

Ada, Kan., Apr. 7.—Last year our wheat saw a total failure but this year we have the best prospects I have ever seen. The outlook is for 20 bus. or better for the average per acre. None of it is winter killed. The oats prospect is fine and the soil has plenty of moisture.—S. E. Boster, Jackman Roller Mills.

Cunningham, Kan., Apr. 10.—The growing crop is looking fairly well for this time of the year. Soil has plenty of moisture. Bad weather is holding back spring work.—M. H. Bahling.

Abbyville, Kan., Apr. 7.—The condition and prospects of the growing wheat are considerably better than last year and the crop is expected to be double a year ago. A freeze hurt some, but not bad. Wheat is all right, other crops not so very good, as oats and barley were damaged by the cold. So far no corn has been planted nor will it be until late in the season.—S. E. Dixon, L. H. Pettit Grain Co.

MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Apr. 21.—Weather generally thruout the Northwest has been favorable for field work during the past week and rapid progress has been made with seeding. The usual spring rains have not yet come and the general lack of subsoil moisture will make ample precipitation necessary for proper development of the crop. Wheat seeding is practically completed in southern Minnesota and South Dakota but the small amount of moisture is causing uneven conditions to develop. Early sown fields are showing green in the low spots only. In the Red River Valley district of Minnesota and North Dakota and southern districts of North Dakota wheat seeding is 70% completed. Further north it varies from 10% to 40% of completion. Winter rye is uneven and the prospects unfavorable. About 35% of the wheat in Montana has been sown and moisture is reported as fairly satisfactory. A small decrease in the bread wheat acreage with a corresponding increase in durum is indicated in the Northwest for this season.—W. G. Hudson, Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

MISSOURI.

McKittrick, Mo., April 17.—Wheat is looking good thru here.—F. W. Meyer Grain Co.

Broadwater, Neb., Apr. 19.—Wheat prospects look better than they did a year ago. The soil is in better condition and has more moisture than usual.—Theo. Halston, Broadwater Grain Co.

NEBRASKA.

Carleton, Neb., Apr. 15.—Wheat is in good condition in this territory. The plant is not large but is well rooted and making a good stand. We have plenty of moisture for immediate needs, but the lack of subsoil moisture may damage the crop later.—C. H. Taylor, agt., Shannon Grain Co.

Liberty, Neb., Apr. 13.—Wheat looks fine, tho some of the late sown crop was hurt by March winds. Oats sowing will be finished this week on the small acreage planned. A normal acreage of corn will be planted. Tests of seed corn have shown poorly, giving germination records of only about 80%.—C. W. Hagerman, mgr., Liberty Elevator Co.

NEW MEXICO.

Anthony, N. Mex., Apr. 12.—Wheat is not raised here any more. Our farmers have taken to cotton, alfalfa and truck farming.—C. A. Thompson.

OKLAHOMA.

Roosevelt, Okla., Apr. 10.—Rainy and cold today, but wheat looks fine.—G. N. Dickson.

Homestead, Okla., Apr. 13.—Wheat looks fine here at this time. The acreage is about normal and the soil has plenty of moisture.—Farmers Union Co-operative Exchange.

Enid, Okla., Apr. 13.—This state has enjoyed a general rainfall and conditions for wheat were never better. Our dealers are looking forward to a good business.—W. M. Randels, W. M. Randels Grain Co.

Kremlin, Okla., Apr. 14.—Prospects here are fair for wheat and oats. Soil has plenty of moisture but a snow the last of March did some damage to the crops.—J. N. Gearheard, mgr., Farmers Elevator Co.

Chicago, Ill., Apr. 16.—Oklahoma has enjoyed recent rains and snows which have furnished abundant sub-soil moisture and crop prospects generally are very good. The outlook for winter wheat is the best since 1919 and early unofficial forecasts place production this year at 65,000,000 bus. compared with 28,282,000 bus. harvested last year; the April 1st condition is 90% compared with 65% last year and the ten year average of 77% with an estimated area of 4,748,000 acres compared with 4,479,000 acres harvested last year. The rye crop also is promising, present condition being 37% compared with 71% last year and the ten year average of 30% with an estimated area of

30,000 acres compared with 33,000 acres harvested last year. Condition of oats is not quite as good as wheat, due mainly to lack of moisture at planting time.—A. Mackenzie, freight traffic manager, C. R. I. & P. R. R.

TEXAS.

Plainview, Tex., Apr. 20.—Wheat is in excellent condition with probably 90% of a normal acreage. About one-third the usual acreage of oats and barley was planted. It got a late start but had plenty of moisture.—E. N. Noble, Noble Grain Co.

Washington, D. C.—The Federal Trade Commission has dismissed the complaint against Armour & Co., of Chicago, charging acquisition of competing companies in violation of the Clayton Act. Action was started because the packing company held stock of the Lookout Oil & Refining Co., the Chattanooga Oxygen & Gas Co., and the Sylva Canning Co. The Commission held that the evidence showed only the acquisition of physical assets and was not a violation.

Washington, D. C.—A bill introduced in Congress by Congressman John Summers of the state of Washington, following the decision of the supreme court that existing legislation did not permit the state of Washington to bar weevily alfalfa in interstate commerce, passed both houses of Congress. It returns to the states the power to bar agricultural products that do not come under the jurisdiction of the Sec'y of Agriculture and permits Washington to re-establish its quarantine against the alfalfa weevil.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

McKittrick, Mo., Apr. 17.—We have some wheat moving again since the price got better.—F. W. Meyer Grain Co.

Plainview, Tex., Apr. 20.—Practically no old wheat is left to move. Milo and kafir movement, too, is nearly at a standstill, which has been the situation for some time.—E. N. Noble, Noble Grain Co.

Montreal, Que., Apr. 15.—Montreal received 458,417 bus. wheat, 136,650 corn, 427,534 oats, and 106,607 barley during March compared with 901,842, 7,528, 150,099, 35,928, respectively, during March a year ago.

Vancouver, B. C., Apr. 10.—Vancouver grain shipments during the present crop year, commencing Aug. 1, 1925, to Mar. 31, totaled 43,460,613 bus., against 19,476,934 bus. during the same period a year ago. This grain was shipped to United Kingdom and the continent, to the Orient, South America and New Zealand.

Liberty, Neb., Apr. 13.—About 15% of the 1925 wheat crop is still in the farmers' hands, held for higher prices. Practically 50% of the 1925 corn is being held for 65c, and about 20% of it is on the ground exposed to the weather. This must go to market later as all the feeding stock has been sold.—C. W. Hagerman, mgr., Liberty Elevator Co.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Apr. 15.—Tuesday night's storm broke up the ice in St. Mary's River between the American and Canadian Saults and carried it out, leaving that stretch of the river free except for the ice frozen to the docks. Steamer Chippewa, a U. S. light tender, broke the ice from around the pier. Navigation is expected to open in about 2 weeks.

Cleveland, O.—No indications are present of lake traffic opening before May 1 this year. Reports state 2 or 3 weeks of warm weather will be necessary to break up the ice so that freighters can go thru the locks of the canals. No water is visible about Whitefish Point and from the Point to Detour the ice is solid, ranging from 20 to 30 inches thick. The last time May 1 was the opening date was 33 years ago. The latest date on record is June 18, 1855.

Crops Abroad.

Rumania.—Export duties on corn, barley, millet, flax seed and sunflower seed were again reduced, effective Mar. 22, by Rumanian decree.

Switzerland.—A strong trend of public opinion against the grain monopoly in Switzerland has led to a decision to take a referendum to decide its maintenance. Consumption of bread grains in Switzerland aggregates about 500,000 tons a year. In 1925 about 357,000 were imported.

Rumania.—On Mar. 10 export duties on wheat were reduced from 30,000 to 18,000 lei per carload of 10,000 kilos; on rye, 20,000 to 10,000 lei per carload. Export duties were also decreased on oats, bran, rape and mustard seed, beans and peas, wheat and rye, flour and whole wheat flour.—Acting Commercial Attache S. Fouche. Bucharest.

Italy.—The Grain Exchange in Milan was officially opened for dealing in wheat futures last month by the Minister of National Economy. This afforded cereal circles in Milan with much satisfaction, and it made up a delegation of 7 active members, 4 of which were nominated by the Chamber of Commerce and 3 by the Ministry. An operators com'te of 5 members is also active.

New Zealand.—The Ministry of Agriculture of New Zealand agreed, early in the year, to abandon control of the approaching wheat harvest and allow the market to take its own course behind the protection of the tariff, which might later require to be adjusted or modified. Action was taken because of a decision at a meeting of growers at Ashburton.

South Africa.—From July last to January of this year the 4 big Union ports, Durban, Cape-town, Port Elizabeth and East London, shipped no less than 6,774,94 bags (each of 200 lbs.) of grain. Corn accounts for 4,832,515 bags, about half of the corn exported. The Capetown elevator had handled 2,657,925 bags of bulk corn. Other towns have handled proportionate amounts. A total of 8,877,021 bags of maize has been exported.

United Kingdom.—Farmers are pressing the government to impose a duty of 10s. per quarter (8 bus.) on imported barley, but it is being resisted by the Ministry of Agriculture. Brewers show they are influenced more by quality than price and insist on getting particular grain, like the Californian. If the government acceded to the request of the farmers it would open the door to requests for import duties on other agricultural products.—John C. Speaks. Ass't Trade Commissioner at London.

India.—First estimates of wheat production in the Punjab section of India for 1925-26 is given as 108,209,000 bus. This is 1% below the 109,275,000 bus. harvested in Punjab last year when the crop for all India was below average and 26.7% below the 1923-24 crop of 147,671,000 bus. The indicated yield per acre this year is 10.4 bus. The latest estimate of wheat acreage for all India is 29,711,000 acres compared with 31,773,000 acres as finally estimated last year.—International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome.

Argentina.—Comparing Argentine shipments so far this year with that of 2 years ago we find that alto they are supposed to have the largest crop in their history, yet shipments are below that of 2 years ago. Approximately 26,626,000 bus. of flaxseed had been shipped then as against 22,836,000 this year. The visible was 5,600,000 then, compared with 6,400,000 now, so total shipments and visible show 3,000,000 bus. less this year than 2 years ago when they had a 58,000,000 bu. crop, tho this year they estimate 69,000,000.—Archer - Daniels - Midland Co., Minneapolis.

Argentina.—Rosario is Argentina's chief grain shipping port and is surpassed only by Montreal, Canada, on the Atlantic seaboard. In this respect its importance is compared with other Atlantic ports for 1924 when shipments of grain were recorded as follows (in tons): Montreal, 4,494,280; Rosario, 3,941,937; New York, 1,839,650; Galveston, 621,990; New Orleans, 559,650; Philadelphia, 424,010; Baltimore, 382,480; Boston, 54,240; and Norfolk, 44,100. The figure given for Rosario does not include shipments leaving the port by rail. During 1924, Rosario's grain and cereal shipments were as follows, in metric tons: Corn, 1,787,804; wheat, 1,216,727; linseed, 458,736; bran, 107,527; flour, 47,329; rye, 6,452; barley, 3,721; oats, 27; all others, 313,532.

Australia.—No further supplies of the present selection of Palestine oats will be available other than the one-bushel lots distributed by the Australian Department of Agriculture, as the department had only a small quantity of seed this year. This early variety, developed by the department, matures from 10 to 14 days earlier than the standard variety, Algerian, and produces a larger yield. It was built up by the State Research Farm, at Merribee, from a single plant selected from a plot sown in 1920 with a small packet of seed obtained from the Jewish College of Agriculture at Jaffa, Palestine.—Haskell E. Coats, Australian Vice Consul at Melbourne.

Germany.—Organization of a research company (Studien Gesellschaft), capitalized at 50,000 marks, by the Union of German Farmers, the Nitrate and Potash syndicates, for studying valorization has had its effect in a price reaction upwards on rye and wheat. Plans are under way with the approval of the Agricultural Com'te of the Reichstag, for the acquisition of 50,000,000 marks more, and transferring most of the duties of the Federal Grain Bureau (Reichsgetreidestelle) to the new organization is being considered. Should this be done immediate steps will be taken to purchase and hold 200,000 metric tons (7,874,000 bus.) of rye.—Wm. E. Nash, Ass't Trade Commissioner, at Berlin.

Argentina.—The third estimate of Argentine wheat production for 1925-26 places the crop at 191,139,000 bus. This shows a decrease of more than 24,000,000 bus. from the second estimate made in December. The flaxseed estimate remains unchanged from the first estimate of 75,000,000 bus., compared with 45,084,000 bus. last year. Oats production is estimated at 80,399,000 bus., compared with 84,808,000 in the second estimate and 53,456,000 bus. last year; barley at 17,040,000, compared with 13,595,000 in the previous estimate and 6,974,000 last year, and rye 4,724,000, compared with 4,331,000 in the previous estimate and 1,457,000 last year.—International Institute of Agriculture, at Rome.

Too Much Smut in Northwest.

That 25 per cent of the 1925 wheat in 49 counties of the four states, Minnesota, North and South Dakota and Montana is smutty, and that 5% of the crop in over 122 counties is infected with smut, is the announcement made by Robert H. Black, Marketing Specialist, U. S. Department of Agriculture, as a result of statistics compiled by him from returns to a questionnaire received from over 1100 country elevators. Mr. Black says:

The discount on smutty hard red spring wheat at the mill is at least 6 or 7 cents a bushel and on smutty amber durum wheat, used in the manufacture of macaroni and spaghetti, from 12 to 25 cents per bushel.

While it is true that most of the smutty hard red spring wheat, after being washed and scoured can be used for making bread flour, the discount at which such wheat has been selling at the terminal markets is about equal to the cost of washing plus the discount due to the loss in weight and the lowered quality of the flour.

Over 1% of the total weight of the wheat is removed in the scouring process. Ordinarily scorings are used for mill feed. It is impossible however to use scorings from smutty wheat for this purpose. At the present price of wheat the loss through the discarding of smutty wheat scorings is approximately 2 cents a bushel. An additional loss of from 3 to 5 cents is incurred through the cost of washing wheat and the loss of wheat during the washing operation. Furthermore the quality of flour made from smutty wheat even after it has been washed and scoured is frequently inferior, another factor which tends to increase the discount.

About 66 million bushels of durum wheat were produced in the four wheat states in 1925. Approximately 15 million bushels of choice durum is required by domestic mills for making semolina, used in the manufacture of macaroni, spaghetti and similar products. This year there is no surplus of choice amber durum, and the mills are paying premiums of from 10 to 22 cents over the export price for such durum as is suitable for semolina.

It is impossible to use smutty durum wheat, even after it is washed, in the manufacture of semolina. Such wheat can be processed for export also, only at a cost of from 2 to 6 cents a bushel.

Unless seed treating is resorted to, the loss even in sections only slightly affected by smut in 1925, will reach enormous proportions in 1926.

Canadian Pool Buys Facilities.

A late report from Regina announces that the special meeting of the shareholders of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., on Apr. 10 voted to sell its entire system of 451 country elevators and terminals at Port Arthur and Fort William, Ont., and Buffalo, N. Y., to the Saskatchewan Pool Elevators, Ltd., for \$15,000,000. A stormy 2 days' session finally closed with the defeat of a bitterly struggling minority.

The deal places the pool in command of large facilities almost at its own price. Under the terms of its offer the pool is entitled to take possession of the equipment and assets on Aug. 1 of this year.

Legislation recommended by the com'te of 22 to control all basic agriculture commodities should be set aside in the opinion of the Ohio Millers Ass'n who in a resolution pledge themselves to assist farmers in every way to formulate just and equitable legislation.

Meeting of Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board.

Reports of com'tes and railroads at the second annual meeting of the Mid-West Shippers Advisory Board, held in the Edgewater Beach Hotel at Chicago on Apr. 13, indicated that normal business conditions will prevail in the midwest for the next 3 months. This board includes in its territory Iowa, Illinois and Wisconsin and parts of Indiana and Michigan, and is one of the 12 that cover the entire country.

W. D. Beck, the district manager, explained that western railroads are commencing to build up their supply of grain cars. They are giving specialized attention to the loading of eastern and southern box cars. First class cars of the western lines are being returned to them with dispatch from the east and the south, materially aiding in keeping a well balanced car supply in the west.

Lawrence Farlow, chairman of the grain com'te, reported:

There has been an abundant supply of grain cars in the Mid-West territory during the period covered by this report. Actual shipments were 20% below Jan. 1st estimate and about the same as for the corresponding period last year. The movement of corn has been delayed for a number of reasons, such as unsatisfactory market price, continued high moisture, and unsatisfactory weather conditions.

The Mar. 1st government report places the amount of corn on farms in Illinois at 205,682,000 bus. compared with 109,231,000 bus. a year ago and 128,531,000 bus. for a five year average. In Iowa, farm reserves Mar. 1st were estimated at 253,653,000 bus. against 97,772,000 last year and 159,129,000 for a fifteen-year average.

These figures clearly indicate unusually heavy farm reserves for this season of the year, which means that we should have a heavy movement of corn some time within the next six months. An increase in corn movement should begin during the last week in April and first week in May, and a heavy movement is due about the first of June.

The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the 500 representatives of shippers and railways from the territory covered.

Suggestions for Shippers.

RESOLVED: That it is the duty of the railroads and shipping public alike to undertake all reasonable and proper preparations to meet transportation demands, and in accordance therewith the Mid-West Shippers' Advisory Board urgently recommends the following action by all of its members so far as individual local conditions permit:

That box cars of western ownership be used only for loading traffic that will take the cars to or in the direction of the home road.

That when such loading is not available for western ownership box cars released at local industrial plants, the cars be turned back empty to the railroad for movement home.

That in the selection of box cars for loading into western territory, when western ownership cars are not available, so far as may be possible equipment used shall be in first grade condition, suitable for return loading with grain or flour.

That all practicable effort shall be made to promptly release cars that prompt relocation to loading territory may be effected.

A Higher Standard for Oats Needed

From an Address by Frank G. Ely before the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n

Since 1897 the merchandising of oats has been a fascination to me, and in many ways a recreation—the better the oats, the greater the fascination. If I can sell 10 cars of the best oats in the land for a reasonable profit it affords just about as much pleasure as a 5-pound bass on a 50-foot line.

It takes only a short study of the map of the United States to see that Iowa, with practically her entire surface under cultivation, must rely on agriculture for her principal revenue. It has been demonstrated that your state has a climate and soil wonderfully adapted to the growing of oats.

Oats are a natural product of the northern temperate zone, so far as we can find by history. There is no early record of the growing of oats around Egypt or Palestine. The first we can find of them is in central Asia and northern Europe, undoubtedly the product or cultivation of some grasses that can be found in that part of the world. Oats were largely used for food on the table and feed in the stable.

Oats have a tendency to go back to a common average mixture of oats. It is through study and cultivation that they can be improved in quality and yield. At this time there are about forty different varieties of oats in commercial use. I cannot say just what variety would be best adapted to your counties, but I feel quite certain that any seed you introduce will go back to an ordinary common oat unless you give proper attention to seed selection. If farmers do not wish to introduce a new seed, if they will take their crops as they are and screen and clean them from four to six times, before seeding, and use for seed only the largest, healthiest and best grains, they will surely obtain crops of superior oats.

Oats, like all other vegetation, have a certain amount of suckers, or small grains that will try to pull down the best to a common average. All these suckers should be eliminated from your seed and you will find that using the farm hand-fan will be a wonderful aid in this direction. It will also remove the weed seeds.

We often hear that with the coming of the truck and automobile the oat market is doomed. We will grant to a certain extent that might be the case, but there is yet a large amount of oats going into commerce, and the better oats we can produce the harder the wise men will look for new uses for them.

Oats have always been a wonderful grain for feeding, but until a few years ago we had just a common habit of feeding them to horses only, but now it is found these are excellent feed on a dairy farm. The large berried oats are a wonderful chicken feed, used extensively in the east among poultry raisers, their value being greatly enhanced by sprouting in the winter time, thus providing a green food for hens.

The variety of oats generally known as Potato Oats command about the highest premium in the eastern states, but I have heard it said unofficially that the manufacturer does not like these oats so well. A large berry, long, pointed oats, that is not the potato variety, can be made very attractive to the fancy oats buyers by the process of clipping and cleaning, and this variety, I am told, is mostly useful to the cereal manufacturer.

To give an illustration of the different values or prices obtainable, for these large berried, sound, good colored oats, I will give you a few trades, scattered through my sales.

December, 1923 (not being near the time of seeding), I sold oats to go to Virginia at 80c a bushel, when the general average offerings in Richmond were 50 to 52c, or practically 30c a bushel above the common average oats.

March, 1924, I sold some fancy styled oats from northern Illinois at 63c a bushel, in Boston, against a general miscellaneous average of 58 to 59c; also sold some natural oats, not clipped, to go to Maine, at 65c a bushel, against general offerings of 59 to 60c; and on the floor of the Chicago Board of Trade I sold a car load of oats from Alberta, Canada, at 70c a bushel.

April, 1924, I sold oats to go to Virginia at 80c a bushel.

May, 1924, I sold oats to go to New York at 75c a bushel, against offerings of 60c a bushel.

July, 1924, I sold oats to go to New York City at 73c, against offerings of 68c.

Dec., 1924, I sold oats to go to Virginia at 91½c, against offerings in Richmond at 64c.

Jan., 1925, I sold several car loads of oats in Boston at 76c, against general offerings of 67½c.

July, 1925, I sold oats in Virginia at 95½c, against general offerings in Richmond of 57 to 58c; also sold oats to go to Boston at 68c, against offerings of 59c.

October, 1925, I sold oats to go to Boston at 62½c, against general offerings of 50c.

December, 1925, I sold oats to go to Boston at 70c, against general offerings of 57 to 58c.

March, 1926, I sold oats in Boston at 72c, against general offerings of 50c. All of these oats were heavy, fancy oats, testing from 42 to 48 pounds per bushel.

Oats are such a hardy grain and so easy to raise it should appeal to the farmer as one of his favorite crops. One of the special facts about raising oats is to have the seed bed properly prepared and the grain properly seeded. The preparing of the soil, the seeding, the cost of harvesting, the cost of twine, the threshing, the freight—are no more on a high class oat than on a common, miscellaneous conglomeration, full of wild seeds, foreign matter and damaging materials.

If for any reason you anticipate a dry season, by all means plant a row of onions and potatoes, then a row of onions and potatoes, through your fields, and the onions will make the eyes of the potatoes water and your oats will grow.

Use as much care with seed oats as you do in raising the standard of your live stock. For example, if you go out to feed your hogs and some polite hog stands to one side as much as to say, "after you," how long would you keep him? He is a sucker hog, which you are going to weed out and send to market just as soon as possible. Certainly you do not want any more hogs like him. The same way with all of your live stock and horses particularly. A good style horse, a good breed, a good carriage will not eat any more grain or require any more care than a common, unmarketable plug.

If any of you are interested in horses or feed facts, I would like very much to have you send to the Horse Ass'n of America, Union Stock Yards, Chicago, for information, facts and figures.

In raising oats remember you are raising a natural horse feed and using your own finished product for power. When you use gasoline for power you are using a product that the other fellow has finished and your dollar is going right back to the source of the gasoline.

When harvest time comes your oats should be properly shocked, not merely thrown together, but shocked up straight, capped, and if possible stacked or put in the mow. By so doing the market value and feeding value is greatly improved, and furthermore, with this process the oat's straw will be quite a valuable asset for feeding purposes. This might seem laughable to the modern farmer, but we are up against an age where it will not do to waste anything. Many a manufacturing plant in our large cities realizes all its profit nowadays from what went into the sewer and the dump a few years ago. From my own little experience I used to burn oat hulls and chaff or hire a teamster to haul them away to some vacant lot, but that day has gone, there is a constant market for them now.

On my various hunting trips I have found large quantities of oats left in the fields—the stubbles are not properly cleaned. It might be possible to salvage by turning in stock, but to my mind this is a very expensive way of feeding grain.

Wild Oats: I remember very well trying to inform myself on the subject of wild oats. I found quite a large treatise on wild ducks, wild geese, wild turkeys, wild grapes, and many other wild things, both animal and vegetable, but I found only a few words about wild oats, and these few words said a lot. That was that they would retain their germinating power for a long time, in the field or ground. This being the fact, every special effort should be made to eliminate them from the farm and the best and the easiest way to eliminate them is never to let them get started. Exercising great care with the seed will largely eliminate them from contaminating the land. It is true they have a certain commercial value, but it is a very low one, ranking along with wild seeds, screenings and foreign materials. Wild oats should be treated as foreign material and given no place in the inspection rules.

If a yellow oat is most desirable and most adaptable to Iowa soil and climate, I would suggest that you investigate, very seriously, yellow oats grown in the vicinity of Rockford, Ill. I have a sample with me that will be at your disposal. These yellow oats, if not too badly stained, will grade 2 White Oats year in and year out. The berry seems to be large and plump. The eastern trade is not very keen for these oats but will buy them and pay a fairly good price, owing to the largeness and plumpness of the berry.

As a general thing, the oats coming to Chicago from Iowa have a very small, thin berry, exceedingly yellow, quite heavily mixed with wild weed seeds, and they generally bring the low price in the market, unless from some few stations carrying with them a specially favorable freight rate to southeastern points.

Northern Ohio, especially in the vicinity of Metamora and Oak Harbor, the last few years, has put forth a special effort to grow wonderful oats. Their competition has almost driven me to the poor-house in the last three years. It must pay these farmers or they would not continue to raise them, as they have been at it now some time.

Plugged Cars: Oats are sold more by sample and less by grade than any other cereal on the market, and for this reason they should be properly loaded, so a fair average sample can be drawn and placed upon the market on their true merits. If the shipper fully realized what a plugged car means to a buyer I think he would discontinue this practice on the general principle of manhood. It is hardly the time and the place for me to enumerate the annoyances that many of us have had with these plugged cars and I think, in very many cases, the shipper is a loser, both morally and financially. I think there is a tendency among buyers to discourage and penalize persons who pursue this practice.

The automobile and hard roads are continually bringing tourists through your state. It would help very much and add considerable value to the farms in Iowa if the farmers would show neatness and cleanliness around the house, barns and in the fields. I remember very distinctly last summer making a trip through northern Illinois. I watched the oat fields very closely and some of them were clean and free from weeds, mustard and thistles, while some were overgrown with weeds. One field that particularly attracted my attention was weedy on one side and perfectly clean to about the center, where a boy was weeding with a hoe. I do not know whether this farmer was repaid, in dollars and cents, on the cost of this labor, but it was a great example of neatness on the farm. I am quite certain that he had a superior oat for his own use and the market and the hoeing went far toward eliminating the weeds from next year's crop.

Iowa is a wonderful oat state and I hope she will put forth every effort to conserve her land and oats seed, but I am afraid when I talk about conservation I am liable to be like a young college graduate who was making a speech on conservation of timber. He was chased, run down and hounded to find what he had done toward conservation, and it was definitely proven that all he had ever done was he had shot a woodpecker.

There remains a place for oats and a large place for good oats. Virginia is known for its pea-nut ham and for its peanuts; Florida for its grape-fruit; California for its big trees; let Iowa come across with her oats. Let us have better oats for Iowa and better Iowa for oats.

Western Road's Brief for Advance in Rates.

A five per cent increase in freight revenues spread over the entire Western District will be so thin as to be scarcely noticed, yet this slight measure of relief may mean the salvation of many western railroads, state the Western railways in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission today, in answer to arguments opposing a freight rate increase in the West of approximately five per cent, requested by the carriers in the Western Freight Rate Advance Case.

"To contend that the present volume of traffic cannot stand this meager increase is to challenge the very foundation of this immense Western empire. An industrial structure such as the West reveals will scarcely feel so light a load. It can well afford to support the transportation systems upon which its achievements have been based.

"We direct the attention of the Commission," continues the brief, "to the fact that all of our opponents admit that during the past five years the Western railways have not earned a fair return. Further, it has been conceded that the Western railways have failed to secure the same rate of return which the railways in the other two rate districts in the United States have been permitted to earn. Still further, no one has argued that the Western lines have been operated any less efficiently or less economically than have carriers in the other sections of the United States.

Storage Annex of a Linseed Oil Mill.

The Midland linseed oil mill at Minneapolis, Minn., has been in successful operation for many years, and latterly as a part of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. The two linseed oil companies at Minneapolis are right in the elevator district where storage in nearby houses is available, but both plants have found it advisable to have additional storage of their own, and last year the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. built four cylindrical reinforced concrete bins, which with their six interspaces give 580,000 bus. storage.

The Midland plant already was provided with five very large steel tanks of a total of 750,000 bus. capacity, in line with the mill shown at the left in the engraving herewith. The new cluster of four tanks is at the right in the engraving, a conveyor gallery, or steel bridge, connecting with the mill, which is of wood.

The bins are 40 ft. inside diameter and 100 ft. high, of concrete. Each round bin has four draw-off spouts discharging to a 30-inch belt conveyor under the center of the bin. These four 30-inch cross conveyors discharge to a central 30-inch conveyor, which in turn discharges to an elevator leg having a capacity of 15,000 bus. per hour, delivering the flaxseed to a belt conveyor running between the cupola of the old mill and the new gallery on top of the tanks. This belt is reversible for returning grain to the old elevators when desired. It reaches part of the bins direct and also discharges to two cross conveyors reaching the remaining bins through heavy duty trippers.

Any extensive spills of grain in the basement are guarded against by an electrical interlock

with the elevator leg, shutting off the power from the motors driving the conveyors if the leg stops for any reason. All power switches are located in two dust tight rooms in the basement and cupola. All the motors, except the very small ones, are of the double squirrel cage type, started by means of push buttons and enclosed magnetic switches. Five chain drives from the motors were supplied by the Link-Belt Co., to transmit 50, 20, 10, 7½ and 5 horse power respectively.

For fire protection a 50,000-gallon steel tank is provided above the roof of the elevator, 170 ft. above base of rail, supplying water for the sprinkler system in elevator and mill. This storage annex was erected by the Barnett & Record Co.

Charge on Ex-Lake Grain Protested.

Suspension of supplement 7 to Erie I. C. C. 17409 and about 45 other tariffs of similar import imposing a charge of \$6.30 per car on ex-lake grain held beyond the free time, when such holdings is for the surrender of order-notify Bs/L, has been refused by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under present conditions such cars are exempt while grain other than ex-lake is subject to such a charge when holding is done to enable the consignee to obtain Bs/L from banks to be surrendered to the carrier. These supplements give the ex-lake grain the same medicine.

The Chicago Board of Trade, the New York Produce Exchange and a score of mills protested the tariff supplements which became ef-

fective Jan. 1. They claimed generally that the time allowed was too short to permit the consignee to obtain the Bs/L and surrender them, especially on short haul traffic. The free time is limited to 24 hours after the first 7 a. m. after dispatch of the notice of the arrival.

The Chicago Board of Trade contended that the tariffs would conflict with tariffs pertaining to grain, hay and straw held for inspection, and believed the imposition of such charges would be only an additional burden on the shippers without releasing equipment any more effectively than at present.

Books Received

COMPARATIVE HARDINESS OF WINTER WHEAT VARIETIES, by J. Allen Clark, John H. Martin and John H. Parker, discusses the importance of hardness in winter wheats, differences in cold resistance of the varieties, the scope of investigations and the results obtained and varieties that are hardy. Various comparative tables are used. Department of Agriculture, Circular No. 378, Washington, D. C.

COMMERCIAL FEEDING-STUFFS constitutes a report of the feed control work carried on from Jan. 1, 1925, to Jan. 1, 1926, by the State Feed Inspection Service of the University of Maryland. Its purpose is to furnish Maryland feed buyers with information as to the quality of the \$5,000,000 worth of feeds they annually purchase. Many detailed tables are given to enable the reader easily to obtain the exact information he wishes. On feed stuff analysis this bulletin states: "When one takes into consideration the volume of feed sold annually in Maryland, comparatively few major violations of the law are committed. Where shortages have been found existing, manufacturers have made every possible effort to discover and eliminate the causes. During the year just past 107 consignments of feed were found which were misbranded in that the material within the sacks differed in certain respects from the declaration of ingredients warranted by the manufacturer. In this connection, a very common practice is the use of inferior grains. Grains of a damaged nature have often been found used in proprietary mixtures. . . . Screenings consist of the small imperfect grains, weed seeds and other foreign material separated in cleaning grain. They vary widely in both chemical and physical composition. According to the use of this term by the trade, unless bought on sample, one may expect to receive a product taken from the blower and consisting principally of chaff. Many dairy feeds are found on the Maryland market containing screenings and the presence in them of viable weed seeds constitutes a menace to the farmer." State Feed Inspection Service, University of Maryland, College Park, Md.

Consummation of Contract.

In a recent arbitration between the Mid-Continent Grain Co., of Kansas City, plaintiff, v. Smith Bros. Grain Co., of Fort Worth, defendant, two members of arbitration committee No. 4 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n decided in favor of plaintiff and the third member decided that no contract had been made.

The transaction was initiated by plaintiff sending a sample; and in all its confirmations and wires it specified Kansas City grades final, while defendant inserted in its offer a clause guaranteeing arrival cool and merchantable.

As long as thru the course of dealing there is a material difference in the offers no contract is effected; and the fact of known difference in terms puts both parties on notice that their own construction of the contract is not accepted by the other party. When defendant offered 9 cents less per bushel in a wire that omitted the guaranty of arrival cool, plaintiff had a right to assume that the reduction of the offer was made in consideration of a waiver of the guaranty, as this gave added significance to the omission of the demand for guaranty in this wire.

To be on the safe side it is advisable for dealers who do not assent to the others' proposition in every detail, to make their every offer complete in itself, by reference to their own previous messages.



Concrete Bin Addition to Mill of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Spring Meeting of Industrial Traffic League.

The National Industrial Traffic League held its annual spring meeting at the Hotel Statler in Detroit, Mich., on Apr. 21 and 22. A large attendance gathered. The meeting was of particular importance for dealing with legislative matters affecting the industrial membership.

In discussing the metric system of weights and measures and the undercharges against consignee agents, the Legislative Com'te reported:

Metric System.

A new subject brought up at this session of Congress is a bill to provide for the adoption of the metric system of weights and measures, being H. R. No. 10, introduced by Representative Britten. The proponents of this measure have been earnestly endeavoring to have the matter considered by the Congressional Committees, and it appears that several years ago the League went on record as being opposed to legislation requiring the adoption of the metric system. The question affects transportation for the reason that it will be necessary to utilize the metric system of weights and measures in connection with the transaction of interstate commerce and this will include the shipment of freight and express in interstate commerce. Your Committee recommends that the League reiterate its opposition to legislation of this character. The time may come when the metric system may be so generally used as to warrant its adoption, but we do not believe that under present-day conditions it would be wise legislation.

The Executive Sec'y appeared before the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures and voiced the opposition of the League. His statement will be found in the published hearings.

Undercharges.

H. R. 6400 was introduced to protect commission merchants and consignee agents from undercharges claimed after the shipments had already been delivered and disposed of. Considerable opposition was expressed against this measure by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Your Com'te believes that the League should insist upon the enactment of this measure, with a proviso to prevent the consignor from avoiding liability in such cases.

Certain changes were proposed at the last meeting of the League, in some of the Diversion and Reconsignment Rules. Some additional changes have been proposed. The report of the League's Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te said:

Proposed Rule 5.

Carriers' National Diversion and Reconsignment Com'te proposes to change Rule 5 to read as follows:

"Rule 5:

"(a) Only one change in destination at thru rate (see Rule 2) from point of origin to final destination will be permitted by this line under these rules, and then only provided the car has not had a previous change in destination after leaving the initial billing point. (See note.)

"(b) If, after car has had one change in destination after leaving the initial billing point, the destination is again changed on request of consignor, consignee or owner, the shipment will be treated as a reshipment from point of reforwarding and will be charged at the tariff rate therefrom, plus \$6.30 per car.

"(c) If a car is stopped short of billed destination after it has had one change in destination, charges will be made on basis of the tariff rates to and from the point at which the first change in destination was accomplished, plus \$6.30 per car in addition to the other diversion or reconsignment charges previously accrued.

"NOTE: Nothing herein shall be considered as prohibiting changes in accordance with these rules, on Grain, Seeds (grass or field), Hay or Straw, carloads, which have previously been held or stopped for inspection and disposition orders as provided in Tariff."

This proposal does not change the meaning of the rule, but the new language seems to be clearer than the wording of the present rule.

Your Com'te recommends approval.

Order-Notify Shipments.

Carriers have proposed to add a new Note (Note 5) to Reconsignment Rule 16, reading as follows:

"NOTE 5: If a car covered by an Order-Notify B/L is billed 'Allow Inspection' and inspection of property is made before car is unloaded, such car will be considered as being held for the surrender of the Order-Notify B/L from the time of arrival at destination, and no additional time will be allowed for inspection. This does not apply to grain or seed held for

official inspection, nor to hay or straw for any inspection."

This proposed new Note was adopted.

The Car Demurrage and Storage Com'te reported:

Demurrage Rule.

Carriers have proposed to change demurrage Rule 3-B-2 to read as follows:

"2. When orders for disposition, diversion or reconsignment (including bills of lading for shipments billed 'to order,' and/or lawful charges, transmitted by United States Mail) direct to the local freight agent or other designated officer of this railroad at the billed destination, or at the point where cars are held, they will release the cars at the time received by such agent or officer.

"When orders for diversion or reconsignment are placed with the agent or other officer of this railroad at a point other than the billed destination, or with the agent at billing point, or other officer of a carrier previously participating in the transportation transaction, and accepted for the transmission, they will release the cars at the second 7 A. M. after the date such orders are placed with such agent or officer; provided, that when the orders are received by the local freight agent or authorized representative of this railroad at destination prior to such second 7 A. M., they will release the cars at the time received.

"NOTE: (No change.)"

This rule has been under discussion for some time but your Com'te advised the American Railway Ass'n Com'te that we could not agree to the release of cars at time order was received when sent to the point where car was held, or to the additional penalty when orders were placed at other than the point where car was held.

It was agreed that on cars held by carrier lines for surrender of B/L or payment of freight charges as a pre-requisite to delivery to a switching line, when the B/L or check for payment of charges were sent by mail, they should release cars at the time received.

After considerable discussion, your Committee advised the American Railway Ass'n Com'te that we might agree to a revision of the rule which would provide:

1. That orders for reconsignment or diversion when mailed to the point where cars are held will release cars at 7:00 a. m. of the day received.

2. That orders for diversion or reconsignment placed at other than the point where car is held will release the cars when such orders are received and accepted.

3. That when Bs/L or payment of freight charges are made by U. S. Mail, they will release cars when received.

This proposed change in the demurrage rule was rejected by the meeting and referred back to the Com'te.

The dates for the regular annual fall meeting were set for Nov. 17 and 18 at the Commodore Hotel in New York City. The Executive Com'te will meet the preceding two days, Nov. 15 and 16.

Re-Establishing Cream Meal Standards.

Meeting at the Jefferson Hotel in St. Louis on Apr. 17 the members of the American Corn Millers Federation voted to re-establish the standards for cream meal designated by the United States Food Administration during the World war. The standard read:

Cream meal shall be made from hominy grits or clean, sound corn, screened thru No. 22 wire cloth or its equivalent, and dusted over No. 72 grits gauze, and shall contain not more than 16% moisture and fat in the aggregate, in no event to exceed 13 1/2% moisture and in no event to exceed 2 1/2% fat by ether extraction.

About 135,000 bus. or 75% of the daily capacity of the membership favored the suggestion and it is expected to be made effective on or before June 1.

Officers of the Federation have devised a symbol to be printed on the sacks containing the product in accordance with the definition. This is a Maltese cross inclosed in a circle, in the edge of which are the words "Highest Quality Cream Corn Meal." Above and below the center of the cross is printed "This symbol is your guarantee," and directly below is a legend, "Licensed by the American Corn Millers Federation."

The Federation will license use of the sign

by mills and efforts will be spent to educate buyers to know the symbol as a guarantee against misbranding.

Fiftieth Anniversary of Chicago Grain Firm.

So many hazards surround the grain business that to have passed its 50th milestone means more to a grain firm than to one engaged in manufacture or banking. This honor fell to the firm of Jackson Bros. & Co., on Apr. 15, and altho the members of the firm made no ado over the occasion their friends showered them with flowers and congratulations.

The founder of the firm was Wm. S. Jackson, who for nearly 40 years was an influential member of the Chicago Board of Trade. He served as its president in 1904 and 1905, and was active in Chicago civic affairs, holding the position of alderman for six years. After his death in 1914, a brother, Howard B., and a son, Arthur S., continued the business; and in 1916 began a wonderful expansion of its activities. In 1917 Howard Jackson took charge of the United States Food Administration for the zone in which Chicago was situated. He discharged the duties of this office to the satisfaction of Herbert Hoover and Julius H. Barnes; and his onerous work in this part of our war effort served to bring out a general appreciation by the public of his sterling character and business integrity.

Howard Jackson died in January, 1923, as the result of injuries suffered by being struck by an automobile on the street.

Arthur Jackson, the present head of the firm, has surrounded himself with a corps of able partners, his right hand man in the management being Jas. E. Cairns, who had long experience in the grain shipping business.

Edward Hymers, who has charge of the cash grain department, proved his ability in this line while in the employ of another leading grain receiving house.

E. Earl O'Neill is thoroly well posted on future trading and privileges, having been connected with Pringle, Fitch & Rankin, who will be remembered as spectacular traders of their day.

C. L. Johnston, Jr., formerly of Pyncheon & Co., is in charge of the stock department.

It was in 1916 that the firm leased its first private wire, and altho it handles much cash grain, sugar and cotton, the development of its private wire system has been most rapid. It now has offices in Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Buffalo, Detroit, Toledo, Cincinnati, Memphis, St. Louis, Kansas City, thru the interior of Kansas, Omaha, Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg. The firm holds membership in 31 grain and stock and other commodity exchanges.

Air mail service was started thru the northwest, including Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Salem, on Apr. 5. The schedule saves a day between these points and Chicago, over fast mail train service.

Hamburg, Germany.—A special com'te of the German Reichstag, appointed to investigate different methods of bringing about stabilization of grain prices, has discussed plans for forming a national grain board under a new guise. The original bill giving authorization to the National Grain Handling Co. for the cereal year 1925-26, seems likely to be replaced by another project according to which the national grain board (Reichsgetreidestelle) is to be maintained for several years either by fiscal capital or by private capital assisted by the state. A suggestion by Deputy Von Dewitz to establish a government monopoly for importation and exportation of grain was granted considerable interest. Loafers the world over seem to lean on the Government whenever they are confronted with a difficult problem they do not understand.

Western Grain Dealers Ass'n Holds Harmonious Meeting

The weather was ideal for the twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n held at Des Moines April 19, 20 and 21. Because of this and the fact that the first session fell on Monday many found it convenient to drive to the Capital City for the three-day session.

PRESIDENT CLIFFORD C. BELZ, Conrad, Ia., called the first session to order at 11 a. m. Monday in the Oak Room of the Hotel Fort Des Moines. The president's annual address follows:

President Belz's Annual Address.

This is the sixteenth annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n at which I have had the opportunity to be present. This is the fourth time I have attended such a session in the splendid city of Des Moines, and each time I have found our Capital City an ideal host for the occasion. But this is the first time I have had the pleasure of acting as your presiding officer, and I say this with some degree of trepidation, for I realize fully my own limitations when it comes to oratory and stage presence. But I highly appreciate the honor you have conferred upon me, and have endeavored to fulfill the trust to the best of my ability.

Geo. A. Wells:—The serenity of my year as your president has been marred by a calamity for the Association. A face familiar to practically every grain man in the Central States is missing here today. My friend, your friend, Geo. A. Wells, has departed for that Ultimate Haven where trials and disappointments will vex him no more. For twenty-five years he faithfully served the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n as its Secretary, and successfully guided it through the precarious years of its infancy. He spent his life in this work which he loved, and leaves our present organization as his monument for us to perpetuate.

The New Secretary:—Following the death of Mr. Wells the Ass'n remained without a Secretary for some time as a token of respect to his memory. Your officers and directors felt that much depended upon the final selection of the man who was to assume his place, and did not wish to make any hasty moves that might be regretted later. Finally Mr. N. S. Beale, of Tama, Iowa, was persuaded to act as Secretary without salary, and Mr. D. O. Milligan, better known to his acquaintances as "Dave," was secured as active secretary in charge of the work. We bespeak of Mr. Milligan your encouragement and support, and urge that you lend him all the assistance in your power. We have found him to possess a pleasing personality and to entertain some splendidly practical ideas for a larger, better and more efficient Ass'n.

Excessive Speculation:—It is indeed unfortunate that the public, and more particularly the farmer, banker, and business man, do not fully understand the efficiency and economy practiced by the grain trade with reference to the legitimate use of the future markets as a basis for buying, selling, and hedging actual grain in store. The inherent element of speculation can never be entirely eliminated from its production and commercial distribution, but we must learn to differentiate between hedging and speculation. We admit that excessive speculation is a constant menace that should be restricted, if it can be accomplished legally without detriment to the operation of a broad open market, but the Boards of Trade in the various terminal markets have a vital function to perform and must be protected.

Independent Vs. Co-operative:—The independent grain dealer has no quarrel with the farmer nor with any farm organization. Our welfare lies in the prosperity of the community in which we reside and in which we conduct our business. But we are entitled to certain rights and privileges under the Constitution of the United States of America, and when these are assailed by certain would-be reformers we are forced to rise and defend them. However, a closer application of the Golden Rule to our fellow men will alleviate much of this spirit, and make this grand old U. S. A. a better world in which to live.

Government Paternalism:—The incidents of the past year have proven a decided reversal of opinion against government paternalism, especially with respect to the grain trade. The failure of all the propaganda that has been foisted upon us from every quarter during these days of reconstruction has had much to do with this reaction that has come about, which is noticeable even among the ranks of the various co-operative societies. Sentiment is gaining ground daily that it is strictly up to the individual to do his own thinking and his own

financing, and to conduct his own business along the sound ethical lines that will withstand the ravages of keen competition.

The Des Moines Conference:—Some time ago Governor Hammill of this state called a conference here in Des Moines for the purpose of discussing farm relief measures. He had a number of brilliant speakers present and served them and others his celebrated corn dinner. It is not my purpose to discuss or criticize the results accomplished, but I do wish to call attention to the fact that the delegates who attended at his invitation were presumed to be vitally interested in the situation, and yet it is a significant fact that the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n, which is composed of independent dealers all over the State of Iowa, the Dakotas, and Nebraska, was not recognized either through the Ass'n or by any official thereof.

Freight rates on grain, which are generally regarded as excessive, is a topic for discussion at practically every convention where grain dealers assemble, and are the cause of much dissatisfied to both shipper and producer. At the same time the increased cost of operating the railroads, due to higher priced materials used in maintenance, better pay for employees, building hard surfaced roads, and the use of short freight hauls, and the increased use of the automobile and truck, has reduced the revenue of the freight and passenger departments until the question arises in my mind whether the rates can be substantially reduced without curtailing the efficiency of the carrier. The railroads are an absolute necessity to the grain trade, and have had more to do with the commercial development of this country than any other one factor. We need the railroads and they need us, and let us hope that a happy solution of this important problem may be evolved by the master minds at an early date.

Class Legislation:—A great deal is being written and spread broadcast through the press about the present demoralized condition of the Agricultural Class, and various and sundry remedies are being offered daily to correct this condition. Just at the moment class legislation in favor of the farmer seems to be in the popular eye, and holds the public attention. But to venture the opinion that it is only a passing fancy—a hope that shall never be realized.

Price Fixing:—Without question prices the past year for farm products, but more particularly corn and oats, have been below the actual cost of production, and we would welcome a remedy to alleviate this situation. Anything that will benefit the farmer will benefit the grain trade, for in reality we are all concerned in the prosperity of this class. Whether we actually grow the product or assist in the commercial distribution thereof. Now where shall we seek the remedy. Will it eventually be in legislation or price fixing. We doubt it very much. Rather it must come through an increased demand and a larger consumption of our corn and oats and their allied products, or in controlled production. It is an economic fallacy to attempt to overthrow the immutable Law of Supply and Demand, for the price of any article will eventually be governed by that law, and any artificial law applied will prove a boomerang in the end. Let's Sell Iowa to Iowa first, and then to the Nation!

Hard Times:—Our so-called "Hard Times" are more in our own minds than a reality, and have been brought largely upon ourselves through our own actions. This great commonwealth was founded and prospered on Perseverance, Thrift, and Industry, and when we go back to that old-fashioned method of spending less than we earn just so soon will "Good Times" return. I know I shall be classed as an old fogey when I preach the doctrine of "Back to Work," but let us willingly give, and in return demand that we shall receive, 100 cents value for each dollar expended. For therein lies the Secret of Success, and the Road to Happiness and Contentment.

DAVID O. MILLIGAN, ass't sec'y-treas. of the ass'n, tendered the treasurer's and the secretary's reports.

Secretary Milligan's Report.

The Secretary's report for 1925-26 must first include a brief review of Mr. Wells' work up to his departure Oct. 27, 1925.

During Mr. Wells' last six months in office he was in such poor health that his intention to be active in the field was curtailed. Nevertheless he was very exacting in taking care of the Secretary's work in the office. Correspondence and matters of principal were thoroughly dissected and promptly replied to.

Shortly after Mr. Wells' death the Board of Directors of the Ass'n met, and finding the affairs of the Ass'n in good condition, decided

to leave the office of the Secretary vacant until the annual meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co. in January.

At that meeting the two boards met and after due deliberation appointed N. S. Beale of Tama Secretary without salary and D. O. Milligan as Active Secretary with title of Assistant Secretary and Treasurer.

Immediately after this appointment your present Secretary took charge and presents the following report of his charge:

Your Secretary has brought up to date the files, correspondence, etc., of the office so that the affairs might be carried on in a workmanlike manner.

A number of members have been directly benefited during this short time through the handling of such matters as railroad leases, disputes with terminal dealers, securing information for filing of claims and adjusting misunderstandings between shippers. Please keep in mind that this service is yours for the asking.

The 1926 Directory which we have just published was started, the new lists of grain dealers made up and checked four different ways so as to be as accurate as possible. I believe we are justly proud of this Directory as it is neat and accurate besides a financial profit to the Ass'n. \$781.00 worth of advertising was subscribed by our friends in the terminal markets, along with the assured sale of \$250.00 worth of directories, making a gross credit of \$1,031.00. From this must come the charge of \$51.00 for printing, thus leaving a net profit of \$521.00 for the Association. Also it must be kept in mind that each member is furnished a copy of the Directory free of charge.

Farm Relief: A close tab has been kept on the national situation regarding the farm relief bills now presented but upon the advice of our National Committee no action has been taken. They advise us that "watchful waiting" must be our policy until such time as some one of the numerous bills gains prestige enough to become really dangerous. They say that the fact that so many bills being in the legislative mill, eliminates the immediate danger from any one of them for the present. The forces are so divided that no one bill has sufficient strength to pass. If the grain dealers or any other organization were to take active opposition at this time against any one bill, it would strengthen that bill as it would tend to force the instigators of the other bills to unite in upholding the attacked bill. If united action should be started for any one bill, which would be detrimental to the grain trade, then we must act and act hard. Until such time we must continue our present policy.

The Folger case fund was generously subscribed to by the members of this Ass'n and Mr. Folger's case has been appealed to the Supreme Court. I will read a report of the case to date by Mr. Folger's attorney, Mr. Chauncey Pitts, of Alton, Iowa.



Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Ia.,
President Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Your Secretary has traveled over as much of the territory with the insurance company inspector as the roads would permit, so as to become personally acquainted with the members and to hear their views as to the future plans of the Ass'n. Of the approximate one hundred members visited, nearly all are of the same opinion as myself, that the Ass'n should organize and sponsor district meetings, that the secretary should visit all members at their places of business at least once a year, and those who handle coal are desirous of having the Ass'n take up their coal matters for them. It is by these expressions and in correspondence with other members that our policy for the coming year has been determined.

The secretary wishes to take this opportunity of thanking the officers and directors of this Ass'n who have so willingly co-operated with the secretary in every way, and who have greatly assisted in holding up the standards of the Ass'n to where they rightfully belong.

The proposed change in the by-laws increasing the number of directors from five to nine is to facilitate establishing district meetings throughout the state. The idea in our mind is to have the directors scattered throughout the membership as far as possible so as to have a director or an officer in each district. In other words, we wish to put the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n on the map as the most active state organization in the grain trade. Properly organized district meetings will go further in benefiting the grain merchant than any other one thing. Let us put this district organization over in a big way. You will financially benefit from it.

The Folger Case.

April 15, 1926.

The Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.
D. O. Milligan, Asst. Secy.,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Re: State of Iowa v. J. C. Folger.
Dear Sir:

Mr. Folger is 68 years old and has been connected with the grain business in the states of Iowa and Minnesota for the past 40 years. From 1921 to 1923 he was operating the Alton Elevator Co. at Alton, Iowa. In 1923, owing to the slump in prices, he lost all his property and was unable to pay his debts.

In January, 1925, he was indicted for larceny by embezzlement as bailee of certain money received from the sale of grain. On the trial he secured a directed verdict.

He was then indicted for larceny by embezzlement as bailee of certain grain, the proceeds of the sale of which was the subject of the charge in the previous indictment. He was tried in September, convicted and asked for a new trial. His request was overruled and he was sentenced to the state penitentiary for five years. He has taken his appeal to the Supreme Court and a transcript of the testimony has been made. He has been given until July 1, 1926, in which to file his abstract and the case will undoubtedly be submitted to the Supreme Court at its September, 1926, term.

Mr. Folger never made a storage charge. In 1921 and 1922 he allowed many of his customers to deliver grain to him with the understanding on his part that he was to pay the market price for it when they desired to sell. The customers retained their weight tickets and no storage ticket was given.

Mr. Folger understood that it was just a matter of a few weeks at the most before the demand would be made and he believed that he had purchased the grain and was under an obligation to pay for it at its highest market value when the demand was made.

He handled the grain as his own and subsequently paid out of his own pocket except two or three at a heavy financial loss to himself. The prosecuting witness delivered several thousands of bushels of corn on this agreement in the fall of 1921 and several thousands of bushels of oats in the spring of 1922, and made no demand for his money until about July 1, 1923. If he had made a demand within a reasonable time he could have been paid. To protect himself, Mr. Folger had purchased corn on the exchange and carried that at a heavy loss. During part of the time the market was upset and cash grain advanced and futures declined.

In July, 1923, when the farmer made his demand, he asked for the market price on his grain without any allowance for storage and has never offered to allow Mr. Folger one cent for storage. Mr. Folger was unable to meet his obligation, but paid what he could on it and in January, 1925, the farmer secured his indictment. The farmer's testimony was that the agreement was that he could leave the grain in the elevator and that the grain would remain his property until sold for him. The court submitted the question to the jury as to whether the contract was as testified by Mr. Folger or as testified by the farmer. The state's attorney said it was a case of the elevator companies against the farmers and demanded of the farmer jury that they protect the farmer and they proceeded to do so.

The first issue in this case is whether or not

the original contract was one of sale or bailment. It is our contention, and we believe the Supreme Court will sustain it, that under the circumstances of this case the delivery constituted a sale, and that the relationship between Mr. Folger and the farmer was that of debtor and creditor. Mr. Folger had a right to do what he pleased without being guilty of embezzlement.

There are other issues, of course, one of the main ones being our contention that the original acquittal bars a prosecution under the second indictment, but if the court should hold with us on the first contention here stated, as we believe it will, it would dispose of the case.

Mr. Folger has been unable to pay his attorneys anything and we have received nothing for our services nor for the expenses we have incurred so far. We appreciate very much the assistance which you have offered to Mr. Folger and incidentally to us, and we will see that the case is properly presented in the Supreme Court. Mr. Folger put up a bail bond, signed by some local men who have been interested in the grain business and he is out on bail until the case is decided, staying with some children who are clerking in California.

It is hardly necessary to say that he was always held in the highest esteem here in Alton and has served on the town council and on the school board for many years. His financial trouble due to the slump in prices brought on the first complaints that were ever made against him—Respectfully yours, C. W. Pitts.

ANNUAL REPORT

D. O. MILLIGAN, TREASURER
April 1, 1925—April 1, 1926.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand.....		\$ 140.27
Annual dues.....	\$3,743.50	
Application fees.....	3.00	
J. C. Folger case.....	371.00	
Geo. A. Wells, for office salary.....	60.00	
Legal.....	15.00	
Loan from W. G. D. Fire Ins. Co.....	100.00	
Convention expense.....	115.67	
Postage.....	1.20	
Directory fees.....	22.00	4,431.37
		\$4,571.64

DISBURSEMENTS.

Directory.....	1.00	
Geo. A. Wells, salary.....	1,225.00	
D. O. Milligan, salary.....	150.00	
C. C. Belz, expense.....	87.43	
D. O. Milligan, expense.....	105.19	
Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n.....	500.00	
Legal.....	60.00	
Office help.....	540.00	
Rent.....	180.00	
Price Current.....	406.08	
Advertising, syndicate, etc.....	60.21	
Subscriptions to journals, etc.....	21.60	
Postage.....	74.25	
Loan paid to W. G. D. Fire Ins. Co.....	100.00	
Annual meeting.....	218.38	
Committee meetings.....	110.96	
Public Welfare Bureau.....	15.00	
State corporation fee.....	1.00	
Flowers.....	20.00	
Expense on Folger case.....	14.50	\$3,899.60
Cash on hand April 1, 1926.....		672.04
		\$4,571.64

Both were accepted.

With the announcement of a few changes in the program, the meeting was adjourned for luncheon.

Monday Afternoon Session.

PRES. BELZ called the second session to order at 2 p. m.

JOE TUTTLE, vice president of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, in delivering a most cordial address of welcome, promised a comfortable cell to all visitors who differed with the police.

PRES. BELZ enthusiastically responded.

CHARLES S. CLARK of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, addressed the dealers on "The Elevator Operators Margin."

FRANK G. ELY, Chicago, addressed the dealers on the "New Standard for Iowa Oats," published elsewhere in this number.

Samples of the oats coming to the Chicago market from the various sections of the country were later displayed by Mr. Ely and attracted much attention.

JOHN BAKER of Kansas City, of "Railroad Claims and Their Status," said the carriers are a necessary adjunct to the shipper, neither being able to exist without the other.

"The roads are not always at fault," he commented without the presupposed prejudicial

attitude which might at first be expected of anyone in this line of work. The railroads of the country are working to the shippers' interests constantly in that they maintain "Cause and Prevention" departments to determine why claims are filed and to reduce the causes thereof.

Because of the complete records the railroads keep of every country shipper's outbound business, the carriers know more about your business as to weights, measures and shipments than you do yourself. You can't fool them on your weights so it is far better to mark a car to be weighed at the first railroad track scale than to guess at the weight of a car's contents and try to make the railroads believe you're right.

Another good hint, generally adopted by the shippers who have automatic scales in Kansas, is that of marking the starting and stopping numbers of the scale register, the number of drafts, and the number of pounds to the draft, on the bill of lading covering the car loaded. This helps to satisfy the terminal receiver who has to lay down several thousand dollars to get just a bill of lading. It is by far fairer to him, and further it eliminates the necessity of requesting affidavits of weight in case of shortage and claim thereafter.

Obviously, the adoption of such a method makes manifest the quantity of grain loaded into a car, the difference between such initial records and the weight of grain unloaded at destination shows the amount of grain lost in transit.

Of grain lost in transit, on one particular test train run from Kansas City to Galveston out of the 25 cars 13 were found to have leaked at some stage of the journey, however the railroad's records only showed 4 "leakers," so 9 cars that actually leaked were given a "clear record." That term is a misnomer in many cases, just as it was in this.

The reason more leaking cars are not reported is that the railroads long ago adopted a merit and demerit system as a token of reward and penalty respectively, and the crew is penalized for having a leaking car on its train, according to an incident recited by Mr. Baker.

A comparison of the railroad's leaking car records with the reports of the American Railway Ass'n on bad order cars indicated a grave discrepancy on the part of the former, perhaps due primarily to the merit and demerit system.

PRES. BELZ interceded the following appointments at this stage of the session:

Credentials Com'te: F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; J. F. Mueller, Calamus; C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids.

Auditing Com'te—Geo. Moulton, Fonda; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; E. H. Tiedeman, Fonda.

Resolutions Com'te—S. W. Wilder, Cedar Rapids; J. K. McGonagle, Washita; A. D. Hayes, New London.

Memorial Com'te—M. E. DeWolf, Spencer; P. J. Harvey, Gowrie; J. A. Schmitz, Chicago.

The meeting was then thrown open to the discussion of the future oats market in relation to the feeding demands of the state, the installation of attrition mills, the demands for soil tests to determine what crop the ground on any particular plot is best adapted to, charges for cleaning seed, etc.

It was the consensus of opinion that the operation of an attrition mill in a good feeder district was a most profitable side line.

A. D. Hayes of New London seemed to be the only one present who charged for the cleaning of the farmers' seed. The farmers in his territory pay him 3 cents per bushel and are, however, well pleased to have the opportunity to have their seed cleaned.

O. A. Talbott: We clean seed for our farmers at any time they want it cleaned and make no charges for the service. We have no Farmers Elevators at the stations where this service is provided.

N. S. Beale, of Tama, is the one who told of the increasing demands for soil tests and of their value to the farmer in that he might raise the most profitable and highest yield crop. The qualities of the soil naturally determine which crop is best suited to the ground. Acid and alkali soil were among those treated.

The meeting adjourned to Tuesday, 1:00 p. m.

Bandits and Outlaws Favor Greater Production of Corn Alcohol.

One dozen had eggs from Cedar Rapids fostered the mock convention held in the fleeting hours of Tuesday morning. The program had purposely been left open for scheduled sessions of the various com'tes, but the outlaws capitalized on the occasion by first rocking the building with their "holy roller" singing followed closely with the hearty steam roller endorsement of Senator Brookhart, which made the politicians shudder.

Chas. L. Douglas of Cedar Rapids acted the part of a bolshevik chairman, capably ruling out of order any hobo who presented anything not in harmony with his own wishes and convictions. In recognition of his capacity he was elected alcoholic representative and pledged his support in obtaining an alcohol distillery at Cedar Rapids.

STEVE WILDER delivered the following address prepared by J. H. Wheeler and F. J. Delaney of Chicago:

Use Corn for Industrial Alcohol.

The enormously increased American domestic demand for industrial alcohol, due to the development of the chemical industry in America, principally to the artificial silk and artificial leather business and likewise also to the new cotton lacquer as a substitute for varnish on automobiles, would be of immense value to the farmer in helping his corn price if political and other considerations did not intervene to prevent the farmer's corn crop from encountering that advantage in the way of an enormously increased demand for corn.

The production of industrial alcohol in America at the present time is between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000 gallons per year. This, if made out of corn, would consume approximately 30,000,000 bus. of corn, or practically the whole visible supply at the moment. It is not, however, manufactured from corn. It is true some corn is used in the production of alcohol but the total aggregate per annum consumption is probably less than 4,000,000 bus. The balance of the alcohol is manufactured from molasses, for the most part imported from Cuba.

By the importation of molasses therefore the farmer is deprived of a market for at least 25,000,000 bus. of corn. This is not a large percentage of the whole crop, but it is a good sized percentage of the crop that moves to terminal markets.

The tendency of the Prohibition Enforcement authorities to disregard the industrial alcohol except in the light of a potential intoxicant, has practically ended investment in industrial alcohol plants and has destroyed a number of the very large industrial alcohol plants in the Middle West which formerly consumed corn.

Molasses is so cheap that alcohol cannot be manufactured from corn in competition with it. Furthermore, if some means were found to foster the industrial alcohol business and to separate it completely from the entanglements with prohibition so that it might proceed to its normal expansion it would not be long before a double purpose would be served, since an alcohol motor fuel would be put on the market.

It is possible now to produce an alcohol motor fuel that from the standpoint of cost per gallon can compete with gasoline. This fuel is a blended fuel and contains kerosene in its make-up. This is necessary because the present automobile engines are designed for a compression strength predicated on gasoline.

Alcohol will stand much more compression before igniting and a properly designed alcohol engine will give one-third more power, which means one-third more mileage. Alcohol could be sold at 33 1/3% more and still be equal in cost to gasoline.

After furious dissension as to whom all samples from the plant were to be sent, Ray Murrel, one of the ring leaders of the hi-jackers, was prevailed upon to run for alcoholic senator.

J. M. PIPER, another of the original "red" dozen, was appointed chairman of the ways and means com'te, it being suggested at the time of his appointment that "futures" be not sold as hedges against deferred delivery. Later, in pre-

sending his seething report to the parched demagogues, he said his heated com'te had learned of innumerable ways, but of absolutely no means.

The angry mob were just on the verge of pulling a "strike" as the result of this last report and had reached the conclusion that they should immediately stage a walk-out, until "Lawyer" Clark of Des Moines blew in and proposed that they run him as senator on the bar-room rail platform of "No alcohol, no work."

Nor were the affairs of the association slighted in the least, for a com'te was appointed to act "in waiting" on N. S. Beale and to determine whether or not he was in the best of mental health, it having been learned that he recently had shipped a car of corn to Kansas City. The com'te left the disposition of this matter on the table.

E. W. SOMMERS was introduced to the session, whereupon each little retiring and blushing violet did "spring" into the bounding main dining room.

Tuesday Afternoon Session.

PRES. BELZ called the fourth session to order at 1:30, the insurgents having been temporarily tamed. About 85 were present at the opening.

RAY MURREL, of Cedar Rapids, led the group in song.

J. W. COVERDALE, also of Cedar Rapids, on "What is the Future Plan of Marketing Grain?" "Does the Grain Merchant Have a Future?" and "The Farmer in Business" gave an address quoted extensively elsewhere in this number.

ARTHUR HUNTINGTON, Cedar Rapids, on "Business Ethics," remarked:

N. S. BEALE, Tama, on "Handling the Corn Crop," said there were not too many elevators in Iowa. In the support of his claim he told of renting one of the other elevators in a town where he operates and of using it for storage purposes, finding that this costs him 1/4 of 1c per bushel per month as contrasted with 1c per bushel per month paid at the terminals.

"Get ready to handle a corn crop before it starts to move," he warned in enumerating various helpful hints. The typical unprotected corn crib and usage of such received a severe blow at his hands, it being pointed out that the rain and the snow rots the corn. As a satisfactory alternative, he went into detail about his ear corn storage in one of his elevators, including the type of ventilation found to be most satisfactory.

By storing the ear corn over the elevator driveway the corn is not only protected from the severe blasts of the wintry months, but the elevator operator can shell the corn whenever it is convenient for him to do so regardless of what the conditions of the roads, the weather, time of day or night, etc., all of which are factors where the corn is cribbed some distance from the elevator. Mr. Beale finds that his handling costs, i. e., the charges for the electricity used, is less than the income from the

cobs alone. The advent of the truck has attracted corn from outside Mr. Beale's natural territory because of his advantageous handling of the corn.

These above helpful points were all well digested by the most attentive audience.

A proposed amendment to the purposes of the organization, as stated in Article I, to include the problems that arise in the handling of coal was voted down.

Section 1 of Article 5 was changed to read as follows:

Sec. 1. The officers of this corporation shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary-Treasurer and nine other members of the Corporation. Any person to be eligible to office in this Corporation (except that of Secretary-Treasurer) shall be a member of it. The nine directors composing the Board of Directors are to be elected as follows: For 1926 there shall be three members elected for a one-year term, three directors for a two-year term and three for a three-year term; and that in 1927 and thereafter there shall be three Directors elected for a three-year term.

Following these changes in the by-laws the following officers and directors were elected: Clifford C. Belz, Conrad, Ia., president; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden, Ia., vice-president.

Directors for three-year terms: Myron Shipman, Atlantic, Ia. (Dist. 7); John F. Mueller, Calamus, Ia. (Dist. 4); Geo. Moulton, Fonda, Ia. (Dist. 6).

Directors for two-year terms: A. D. Hayes, New London, Ia. (Dist. 9); J. D. Kent, Des Moines, Ia. (Dist. 5); C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids, Ia. (Dist. 4).

Directors for one year term: I. C. Edmonds, Marcus, Ia. (Dist. 1); Henry Kunz, Wesley, Ia. (Dist. 2); Harry Talbot, Osceola, Ia. (Dist. 7).

Joe Schmitz, Chief Weighmaster Chicago Board of Trade, read the following memorial, dedicated to the late Geo. A. Wells:

In Memoriam Geo. A. Wells.

Mr. George A. Wells, secretary of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n for twenty-five years, has passed from our midst, and leaves a lasting monument to us in the great work that he accomplished by his close application and faithful attendance to affairs of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Mr. Wells was born on a farm in St. Croix county, Wisconsin, September 1st, 1853, and departed this life October 27th, 1925. He first engaged in the grain business in 1894 at New Richmond, Wis., under the firm name of Wells & Mulrooney. A short time later he became identified with the Northern Grain Co. of Chicago, having supervision of their country buyers in Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota.

When in March, 1900, Capt. M. T. Russell of Des Moines called 150 dealers to the Iowa capital for the purpose of organizing a state association, Mr. Jay A. King of Nevada was elected president, and under his direction an effort was made to find a satisfactory man for the office of secretary, it being realized that the success of this new enterprise depended largely on the secretary. A conference with Mr. Wells made it apparent that he was especially qualified for the position, and after much persuasion he was induced to accept the secretaryship of the Iowa Grain Dealers Ass'n, later changed to the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.

Mr. Wells' adaptability for association work was promptly recognized and he was very highly regarded both for his clear understanding of the problems of the grain trade and for his honorable purpose and pleasing personality.

Officers and Directors Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.



From left to right: Directors O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; I. C. Edmonds, Marcus; J. F. Mueller, Calamus; C. A. Davis, Cedar Rapids; A. D. Hayes, New London; Pres. C. C. Belz, Conrad; Sec'y D. O. Milligan, Des Moines.

Under his administration the membership increased rapidly, and soon was sufficient in numbers to exert a potent influence on all matters connected with the business of buying and selling grain. The Iowa Ass'n attained a high standing among the several such associations.

The results of his work for the betterment of the grain trade concerns so many subjects of such varied character that it would be difficult to summarize them. During the twenty-five years of service to the Ass'n he was in very close touch with the country grain dealers and through his personal contact with them attained a clear understanding of their problems and by his keen perception was enabled to present new ideas that resulted in the elimination of objectionable practices and the adoption of more desirable methods.

A summary of Mr. Wells' lasting contribution to the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n makes us realize the importance of the work he performed, and the results he accomplished should cause us to pause and consider the possibilities for accomplishment and the power represented by a group of men under a good leader, working in unison in the same line of business towards the adoption of correct business principles. This, then, brings to our minds the thought that the work should be carried on as it has been in the past, also that it was through the full co-operation of the members of this Ass'n that Mr. Wells succeeded in attaining the ideals and principles toward which he worked.

Let us, then, in respect to Mr. Wells, carry on this work and thus give support to that which was closest to his heart. Having a high sense of appreciation of the excellent service rendered, the solicitous interest in the welfare of the members, and the beneficial results obtained by George A. Wells as secretary of this Ass'n during the many years he filled that office, we are sorely grieved by his decease.

His high sense of honor, his readiness at all times to render assistance in solving our problems, and his agreeable and courteous manner endeared him to all of us.

His clear understanding of questions concerning the grain trade and this comprehension of any proposed change or legal enactment enabled him to give valuable aid in such matters. His opinions were highly regarded in association councils.

His activities in association affairs were so wide in scope that he will be greatly missed by the grain trade in general, as well as members of this Ass'n. We deeply deplore his decease.

IT IS ORDERED by the members of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n in convention assembled that this memorial be entered in the records of the Ass'n as a permanent testimonial of our esteem and a token of respect to the memory of our late secretary.

This memorial was ordered filed with the records of the ass'n. Approval was indicated when every one stood with bowed head for one full minute in respect to the deceased.

The Banquet.

Over a hundred wolfish appetites were more than well appeased by the bountiful banquet served at 6:30 Tuesday evening.

The entertainment, which lasted thruout the meal and for some little time thereafter, was unique, different, amusing, and in some instances rather embarrassing; Jay King will lay to that.

The entertainment was sponsored by the Des Moines Board of Trade and the ass'n. It was a huge success.

Wednesday Morning Session.

PRES. BELZ called the fifth session to order at 9:30 Wednesday morning.

The liabilities confronting the country grain buyer in paying for grain on which the landlord has a lien were discussed. A. D. Hayes of New London maintained that it is not good business to make a check out for grain payable to both the tenant and the landlord, because of the inconvenience to the tenant. A change in the present Iowa law requiring the recording of all landlord's liens was decided to be the most satisfactory alternative which could neither offend a tenant nor drive away the business of the country elevator operator because he safeguarded himself against paying for the grain twice by making the check payable to both the landlord and the tenant jointly. The directors were instructed to formulate such an amendment and the legislative com'te was instructed to present such an amendment to the next session of the state legislature.

C. A. DAVIS, Cedar Rapids, spoke at some

length favoring the establishment of plants for the manufacturer of industrial alcohol thruout the state of Iowa.

GEO. MOULTON, Fonda, chairman of the auditing com'te, reported that the books of the ass'n had been carefully audited by the com'te and were found to be correct. The report was accepted.

On motion of A. D. Hayes of New London and a second by O. A. Talbot of Keokuk, the ass'n decided not to subscribe to any trade publication for its members hereafter as has been the custom for some time past. The motion was carried with no dissenting vote.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolutions Adopted.

Want Landlord Liens Recorded.

WHEREAS: Section 10261 of the Code of Iowa provides that a landlord shall have a lien for his rent upon all crops grown upon the leased premises, and upon any other personal property of the tenant which has been used or kept thereon during the term and which is not exempt from execution, and

WHEREAS: Such established lien without notice to innocent purchasers of such property covered by such lien may cause a financial loss to the innocent purchaser, and

WHEREAS: In justice to the public it should have notice of such lien; therefore,

RESOLVED: That we the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n favor the enactment of a law which will provide that a Landlord's Lien may be effective but the Landlord shall be required to file the lease for record in the county where the property is situated.

We hereby instruct the Legislative Committee of this Association to make all possible efforts to have such a law enacted.

Thanks.

That the thanks of the Ass'n be extended to the Des Moines Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce for the splendid way in which they entertained the convention at the banquet and otherwise.

Industrial Alcohol Plants.

That the Ass'n go on record as favoring the establishment of industrial alcohol manufacturing plants within the state.

The business of the convention terminated with adjournment at 11:00 o'clock, after which the officers and directors present met in executive session and selected Dave O. Milligan as Sec'y-Treas. of the ass'n.

Convention Notes.

Over 190 registered.

From Omaha came: B. O. Holmquist, J. F. Mead, R. E. Miller, R. E. Wise.

Kansas City was ably represented by J. H. Martin of Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co.

Pencils were distributed by Lockwood Grain, Inc., Des Moines, and Jostes-Lusk Grain Co., St. Louis.

Those from Ft. Dodge were: C. A. Bulpitt, H. C. Brand, J. P. Larson, H. A. Mulholland, P. H. Wold.

In the Milwaukee crowd were: Frank B. Bell, E. A. Englar, John C. Hensey, Leonard J. Keefe, W. R. Madden.

The Sioux City crew consisted of: Freeman Bradford, Chas. C. Flanley, Harrison Kilborne, S. P. Mason, S. A. Steensen, Geo. O. Strom.

The Peoria market was represented by: Homer M. Barlow, Guy F. Luke, Fred W.

Mueller, R. S. Turner, of Turner-Hudnut Co.

Lamson Bros. & Co. provided wire service in Parlor "F" on the mezzanine floor of the headquarters hotel. Most of the delegates availed themselves of the much appreciated service. "Jim" Barrett welcomed all comers.

St. Louis was upheld by: Bert Collins, Otto "Speedy" Gates, E. C. King of Nanson Commission Co., W. J. Klosterman, George C. Martin, Jr., of Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., now president of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange.

The Cedar Rapids delegation included: Famous "Jim" Barrett, C. E. Carpenter, John W. Coverdale, C. A. Davis, Senator C. L. Douglass, L. W. Gifford, Arthur Huntington, J. M. Piper, Pep Master Murrel, E. W. Sommers, "Steve" Wilder, Advance Agt.

The Chicago delegation was composed of John E. Brennan, of John E. Brennan & Co., W. M. Christie and C. A. May, of J. H. Dole & Co., Wm. M. Hirshey, of J. C. Shaffer Grain Co., F. G. Ely, K. B. Pierce, H. J. Rogers, of Lamson Bros. & Co., Jos. A. Schmitz, Vernon Smith, of Pope & Eckhardt Co., J. H. Wheeler, of Rumsey & Co., F. E. Winans, of Armour Grain Co.

THE INSURANCE and SUPPLY trade was represented by V. E. Butler of Indianapolis, Ind., and Carl Brasee of Omaha, Neb., of Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co., E. H. Moreland of Luverne, Minn., of Tri-State Mutual Grain Dealers Fire Insurance Co., F. J. Conrad of Cedar Rapids, repta, Munson Mills; J. N. Goughnour, Mankato, Minn., Jack Baker, Kansas City, Mo.

Mrs. S. P. Mason of Sioux City, Mrs. N. S. Beale of Tama, Mrs. John Baker of Kansas City, Mrs. E. H. Moreland, Luverne, Minn., and Mrs. Geo. A. Wells, Des Moines, were a few of the ladies who lived up the affair. Quite a number of wives were reported to have been in attendance, however, we fear their husbands locked 'em in their rooms, 'cause we didn't see 'em. The Masons drove down from Sioux City in their dandy new sedan.

Iowa shippers in attendance included: W. J. Banning, Parlin; N. S. Beale, Tama; C. C. Buck, Iowa Falls; J. H. Burnett, Dallas Center; J. L. Burt, Wilke; W. R. Burt, Clarion; D. Cramer, Grand Junction; Bert T. Dow, Davenport; C. W. Edgington, Gilmore City; I. C. Edmonds, Marcus; M. M. Eggland, Roland.

P. R. Frazier, Nevada; Geo. A. French, Ruthren; T. H. French, Stonega; E. M. Galbraith, Newell; W. A. Galbraith, Sac City; H. C. Hale, Shelby; P. J. Harvey, Gowrie; A. D. Hayes, New London; J. S. Hemminger, Stonega; W. C. Hunt, Pocahontas; C. A. Johnson, Oakville; B. H. Knutson, Roland; H. Kunz, Wesley.

C. A. Lawler, Woden; R. J. McCleary, Laurel; J. K. McGonagle, Washta; M. W. McGuire, Gilbert; E. W. Miller, Guthrie Center; J. L. Miller, Havelock; L. G. Miller, Lytton; L. W. Miller, Coon Rapids; F. D. Milligan, Jefferson; O. B. Moorhouse, Glidden; Geo. Moulton, Fonda; J. F. Mueller, Calamus; L. E. Munson, Ames; W. A. Murray, Bancroft; A. M. Nelson, Manson; J. G. Oertel, Burlington.

W. E. Reynolds, Churden; F. W. Roberts, Eversley; E. H. Rudloff, Manson; Geo. Schissel, Varina; Chas. Sherrett, Wlota; Myron Shipman, Atlantic; J. Clyde Smith, Grundy Center; G. A. Stibbens, Creston; B. M. Stoddard, Sloan; B. O. Sweet, Dows.

Harry W. Talbot, Osceola; O. A. Tallott, Keokuk; E. H. Tiedman, Fonda; Art. M. Vorhes, Iowa Falls; F. C. Warnke, Maynard; Wm. Wheeler, Adair.

Urgent Problems Confronting Farmers and Grain Dealers

[From an Address by J. W. Coverdale, Cedar Rapids, Ia., before the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n]

Prosperity for the Middle Western Grain Producer or dealer will not come from Washington; neither will it come from new methods of marketing unless founded on sound business practices worked out by years of experience in that industry. Artificial methods of price control may be of assistance temporarily, but in the long run, only tend to unbalance the industry.

The development of home industry that will

take the raw products of the farm and turn them into a highly concentrated form will do more for Iowa in establishing a higher stabilized price level (thereby creating a permanent prosperity) than all the Legislative and Marketing Nostrums combined.

The would-be guardians of the farmer have cost the State of Iowa on the 1925 crop of corn, nearly 20 cents a bushel in price, 20 cents a [Continued on page 476.]

Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

CALIFORNIA

San Quentin, Cal.—The state board of prison directors has announced a decrease in grain bag prices to 13½c.

El Molino (Alhambra p. o.), Cal.—Mail for E. A. Vandercook, gen'l mgr. of the El Molino Mills, has been returned unclaimed.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The new flour mill of the Vitamin Products Corp. has been completed and will soon be in operation. There is to be \$20,000 worth of machinery installed, with a daily capacity of 250 bbls. The cost of the building was \$50,000.—I. N. S.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—C. M. T. Stevenson, Minneapolis grain broker, has been elected to membership in the Grain Exchange here.

Collingwood, Ont.—E. P. Bacon Co. is having James Stewart & Co., Inc., build a new marine leg on the Canadian National Elvtr. here.

Campbell's Bay, Que.—The flour mill of the Campbell's Bay Milling Co. was destroyed by fire at 3 a. m. on the morning of Apr. 2, with a loss of \$25,000. There was only \$10,000 insurance. The mill will probably be rebuilt.

Fort William, Ont.—A. O. Herriot, former engineer of the Fort William Elvtr., was accidentally killed at Johannesburg, South Africa recently. Mr. Herriot had been sent by the Board of Grain Commissioners to inaugurate the government elvtr. system in South Africa.

Winnipeg, Man.—Henry A. Rumsey, pres. of Rumsey & Co. and first vice-pres. of the Chicago Board of Trade, was elected to membership in the Grain Exchange. Mr. Rumsey is also a member of the Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, St. Louis Grain Exchange and the Sioux City Board of Trade.

Halifax, N. S.—The Canadian National Railways have been receiving bids for their elvtr., conveyor, powerhouse, and chimney at Deepwater Terminal. The purchaser of the property will be required to remove it from the C. N. R. right-of-way within 60 days after being notified that the property is at his disposal.

Calgary, Alta.—The stockholders of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co., at a recent special meeting, unanimously approved the sale of the company's assets, which are valued at over \$6,000,000, to the Royal Securities Corp. of Montreal. The buyers will continue the operation of the Alberta Pacific Grain Co. but will reorganize the executive staff.

Montreal, Que.—The executive board of the Dominion Marine Ass'n has added its support to the proposition of the Montreal Harbor Commission that a 3,000,000-bu. unit be added to the present elvtr. facilities this year. Now there is accommodation for 12,000,000 bus. of grain, but it is planned to increase this amount to 20,000,000 bus. Although a 1,000,000-bu. elvtr. is now rapidly nearing completion at Windmill Point Basin, the advocates of the three-million-bu. addition say that growth of the grain trade in this port makes the addition vitally necessary.

Prince Rupert, B. C.—The new federal government 1,500,000-bu. elvtr. which was recently completed here has been taken over by the consolidated Canadian wheat pools. Oriental grain shipments that do not go out of Vancouver will be shipped from here. Grain from northern Alberta goes thru this port also. (The Prince Rupert Terminal Elvtr. was constructed for the Dept. of Trade and Commerce by the Carter-Halls-Aldinger Co. and is modern in every detail. It can handle 200 carloads of grain daily. The new plant contains 36 circular concrete storage bins, each 19 ft. 8 in. in diameter, with a height, including the cupolas, of 112 ft. This section of the elvtr. has a width of 63 ft. and a length of 247 ft. The central portion of the plant is occupied by the workhouse, 92x64 ft. C. D. Howe & Co. were the designing and supervising engineers.)

COLORADO

Denver, Colo.—The Grain Exchange recently elected Robert P. Quest pres.; Robert C. Johnson, first vice-pres. and treas.; O. M. Kellogg, second vice-pres., and Henry G. Mundhenk, sec'y.

Burlington, Colo.—The Burlington Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for the construction of additional storage bins to its present elvtr. to the Federal Engineering Co. The work will be started shortly.

Hudson, Colo.—The Hudson Grain & Bean Co. has leased and will operate the Hudson Community Elvtr., which was foreclosed a short time ago. W. W. McBride is the mgr. The company will add a feed plant.—Hudson Grain & Bean Co.

IDAHO

Weiser, Ida.—The Tri-State Terminal Co.'s grain warehouse burned Apr. 11.

Newdale, Ida.—Mail for the Taylor Doon Grain Co. is unclaimed. Mail for the Anderson Koon Co. has also been returned.

Nez Perce, Ida.—J. A. Fuelner, formerly pres. of the Inland Milling Co., is no longer connected with that company. He has taken over the Nez Perce Grain & Milling Co.

ILLINOIS

Edwardsville, Ill.—Dippold Bros. have put in a feed mill.

Flora, Ill.—The Flora Feed & Seed Co. is out of business.

Bryant, Ill.—Mail for the Bryant Elvtr. Co. has been returned.

Carlyle, Ill.—Gus Hahn of Shattuck bot the Carlyle Milling Co.'s plant.

Charleston, Ill.—The Charleston Elvtr. Co. is installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Vandalia, Ill.—The Valier & Spies Milling Co. has installed a No. 3 Jay Bee Humdinger Hammer Mill.

Robinson, Ill.—The Snodgrass Mill, which has been idle for two years, has been leased by V. L. Kirk.

Elmwood, Ill.—Thieves stole \$150 worth of alfalfa and clover seed from the Elmwood Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. recently.

Fulton, Ill.—Excavating for the foundation of Clayton Stone and Dewey Renkes' grist mill was begun recently.

Piper City, Ill.—The Cunningham Grain Co. will occupy a new building which J. K. Montelius is erecting for the company.

Warren, Ill.—Have not installed a corn crusher yet, but will do so.—Warren Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Emmett T. Scott, mgr.

Kilbourne, Ill.—B. H. McFadden & Sons have taken down their old wooden elvtr. and are now using a new concrete elvtr. in its place.

Oregon, Ill.—C. J. Behler and his helpers are busy repairing the old mill warehouse which he bot from D. H. Doeden about a year ago.

Hindsboro, Ill.—The elvtr. I recently bot at Hindsboro is in my name. The mgr. is Fred Current, who managed it for S. W. Harper.—C. H. Gilmer.

Culton (Mendota p. o.), Ill.—The Troy Grove Farmers Co-op. Co. bot the Culton Elvtr. from the William Marks Estate for \$5,000. James O'Neill will manage both elvtrs.

Camp Point, Ill.—Frank Wilkey bot the interest of Frank Bentel in the firm of Wilkey & Bentel, owners of the feed mill. Mr. Wilkey will continue to operate the business.

Noble, Ill.—The Montgomery & Bourne Feed Co. will soon let the contract for the reconstruction of a new building on the site of the company's old building which burned recently.

Wataga, Ill.—The farmers in this vicinity have organized the Farmers Co-operative Grain Elvtr. Co. O. O'Conner, Arthur Gehring and Wm. Behringer, Sr., are among the directors.

Alvin, Ill.—Merritt & Singleton, of Hoopes-ton, bot the South Elvtr. here last Jan. and Geo. L. Merritt, of Rossville, has leased the same. Have already taken possession.—Geo. L. Merritt.

Bradford, Ill.—Harla E. Hopkins, grain and lumber dealer, died here on April 7, after more than a year's suffering from cancer. Mr. Hopkins was 42 years old. He is survived by his wife.

Paris, Ill.—E. Perry Huston bot the interest of the Frank Rudy estate in the Rudy-Huston elvtrs. at Conlogue, Vermillion, Oliver, Mays, Dudley and Paris. He paid \$19,400 for the six houses.

Hume, Ill.—Claude Turner, until recently gen'l mgr. of the Hume Elvtr. Co., is now in charge of 36 elvtrs. in Illinois and Indiana, being the new gen'l field mgr. of the Paul Kuhn Co. of Terre Haute, Ind.

Wolf Lake, Ill.—The abandoned elvtr. belonging to the Farmers Mutual Grain Ass'n burned one night recently. The elvtr. had been for sale since January, 1922. The fire was discovered near the top of the building.

Bloomington, Ill.—We have realigned our machinery and put in three new legs, two aspirators, a feed mixer, and a grain products drier. The machinery and materials were supplied by the S. Howes Co., the Webster Mfg. Co., and the Century Mfg. Co.—Central Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Taylorville, Ill.—Arthur A. McKenzie, retired owner of the McKenzie Milling Co., died at Mechanicsburg at the age of 71, on Apr. 10. He had been in failing health for about a year. Mr. McKenzie was also prominent as a grain dealer in Oklahoma and Kansas. He is survived by his wife.

Peoria, Ill.—On an allegation that there was an understanding between J. A. McCreery & Sons, brokers, and Geo. E. Somers, who bot and sold wheat futures on the Chicago Board of Trade, that there was to be no delivery, the circuit court on Apr. 7 held the transactions were gambling and that there could be no recovery on notes given McCreery & Sons and by them assigned to James M. Thompson of Chicago. This decision is erroneous and may be reversed on appeal if it can be shown that McCreery & Sons had no such understanding. Somers is a farmer.

Elden, Ill.—John H. Hildebrand's elvtr. was destroyed by fire on Apr. 14 at about 12:30 a. m. and was first seen by the telephone operators. By the time the fire dept. arrived the fire had gained such headway that nothing could be saved and the building burned to the ground, with about 550 bus. of oats. The elvtr. was partially covered by insurance and the grain was also. It was a 20,000-bu. elvtr. with good machinery and was equipped with electric power. There is quite a little loss above the insurance. Mr. Hildebrand leased the Smith-Hippen Co.'s elvtr. and will continue to do business as usual. He will rebuild, but has not decided when.

Dahlgren, Ill.—The Dahlgren Milling Co.'s mill was destroyed by fire which was discovered about 3 a. m., Apr. 19. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000. New machinery had recently been installed in the mill by the owners, W. B. and C. A. Maulding and William Garrison. A letter from H. G. Maulding, gen. mgr. of the Dahlgren Milling Co., reads: When it was possible to reach our safe we found that it had been blown previous to the fire. This is the only clue we have to the origin of the fire, that it was set to cover burglary. We had \$13,900 insurance on mill and machinery, \$10,000 on stock. The plan included a grain elvtr. of three steel tanks, each with a capacity of 7,000 bus. As yet, we have made no plans concerning the kind of building or equipment with which we will replace the burned one. However, it will likely be rebuilt within a short time.

CHICAGO NOTES.

Fred Uhlmann of the Uhlmann Grain Co. is enjoying a sojourn in Europe. He will be back in June.

Beginning Apr. 26, hours for trading on the Exchange will conform to the daylight saving ordinance and the market will open and close one hour earlier than central standard time.—James J. Fones, Sec'y.

Russell Halliday, formerly associated with the Halliday Elvtr. Co. of Cairo, Ill., is now connected with Hornblower & Weeks.

At a recent meeting of the Board of Trade Fellowship Club A. J. Weinert was elected pres.; W. B. Fenton, vice-pres.; Doc Bacon, financial sec'y. Roy McNellis, James Scott, John Hopkins, Harry Johnson, Clyde Parry, James O'Connell, Tony Otto, Con O'Connor and Jack O'Connell were elected directors.

John J. Badenoch, founder of the J. J. Badenoch Co. and Chicago's oldest living former chief of police, celebrated his 75th birthday Apr. 19. Frank Delaney, on behalf of Mr. Badenoch's friends on the Board of Trade, presented him with 75 roses. "I haven't an ache or a pain," said the veteran grain man at the presentation.

Installation of one No. 11 Monitor Cleaner and two No. 11 Monitor Oat Clippers in the Keystone Elvtr. has been completed by the James Stewart Co. A flexible coupling directly connects the clippers to a 75-h.p. motor and the clippers to 10-h.p. motors. The motors and starters are the Fairbanks-Morse ball-bearing type with a Morse Silent Chain on the head drive. A 75-h.p. motor drive has been put in for one of the legs so that cleaning and clipping can be done without using the steam power plant.

New members recently admitted to membership in the Board of Trade are: James J. Meany, Lewis B. Hall, Albert Curtis Walker, James Oscar Williams, Gerald C. Henderson, John P. Bickell, John W. Jordan, Julian E. Baker and Joseph O. Carroll; transfers: Julius Rosenfeld, Joseph C. Hedgpath, Roscoe Rockwood, Walter C. Hicks, Fred C. Sawyer, Vivian Vick, Estate of Robert Stuart, Estate of Frederick K. Pulsifer, Charles A. Heath, George A. Hill, Robert C. King, Estate of William S. Booth, Estate of E. Maurice Larson, George E. West, and Estate of James B. Johnston; applications for membership: Sam S. Denman, Ernest W. Saville, Louis J. Weitzman, Otto Tomasek.

INDIANA

Lafayette, Ind.—The Indiana Millers Ass'n will meet at Purdue University on May 18 and 19.

Centerville, Ind.—The Farmers Co-operative Co. is installing a Sidney Combined Corn Cracker and Grader.

Adamsboro (Logansport p. o.), Ind.—Mail for the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Auburn, Ind.—I am rebuilding my mill which was destroyed by fire on Dec. 12, 1925. The building is nearing completion. I am installing a long system mill. I hope to be ready to operate by the last of June.—H. W. Timbrook, owner.

Bourbon, Ind.—The Bourbon Elvtr. & Milling Co., which closed down its large local elvtr. and mill shortly after the war, is remodeling the plant and will resume operations soon. The elvtr. has a daily handling capacity of 100 carloads of grain.

Terre Haute, Ind.—Claude Turner, former gen'l mgr. of the Hume (Ill.) Elvtr. Co., is now the gen'l field mgr. of the Paul Kuhn Co. and has charge of that company's 36 elvtrs. in Indiana and Illinois. The Kuhn company has its headquarters here.

Haubstadt, Ind.—Carolina Ziliak, wife of the late Alois Ziliak who was pres. of the Schafer-Ziliak Milling Co., operating a line of elvtrs., is the recipient of all of his real and personal property according to the will which was filed for probate recently.

Hortonville, Ind.—One hundred and eight farmers of this locality are being sued by the receiver of the Hortonville Elvtr. to collect a sufficient amount of money to meet the deficit of the company. About 60% of the stockholders have already paid the amounts assessed them, but there are some stockholders who are in a position to pay and will not do so.

Spencer, Ind.—O. F. "Flit" Brewer is making arrangements to take over the Spencer Milling Co., which is owned by his brother, Perry, who is in ill health and is unable to continue operations. O. F. Brewer will take possession immediately, and expects to market stock in the company to the local people. He is also the owner of a large mill and elvtr. at Tipton.

Dale, Ind.—Nick Seger, formerly connected with the Huntingburg plant of the Wallace Milling Co., has been connected to the company's local plant.—C.

Rockville, Ind.—The partnership of Rohm Bros., operating as millers and grain dealers for over 30 years, ceased recently when the corporation of Rohm Bros. was organized. Geo. W. Rohm is the pres. and gen'l mgr. A. H. Stark, who has been acting as trustee of the business since 1922, has retired.

Huntington, Ind.—Arthur D. Wasmuth, Frank L. Wasmuth and A. D. Fisher, stockholders of the Wasmuth Grain & Coal Co., have filed application in the circuit court to dissolve the company, declaring that the company is solvent and asking that a receiver be appointed to settle the affairs of the company.

Peru, Ind.—I will not rebuild my mill now as I see nothing to encourage the investment in the milling business. Perhaps later I will consider the rebuilding of the plant. My two sons, Hite Bros., have built a small mill and are holding our local business. They are running night and day and doing very nicely. I feel as if a rest will be beneficial to me after 55 years of constant labor in the milling business.—John C. Hite, owner, Peru Milling Co.

Gessie, Ind.—The Gessie Grain Co.'s elvtr. burned on Apr. 3, causing an estimated loss of \$10,000. The fire originated in a box car standing near the elvtr. and is thought to have been started by a tramp. An adjoining coal bin was also destroyed. The elvtr. contained 2,000 bus. of oats and 1,000 bus. of corn. At a meeting of the stockholders on Apr. 7, a decision was made to rebuild the elvtr. The new building will cost about \$10,000, it is said. Plans and specifications are being prepared and work will start soon. The Gessie Grain Co. writes: "We expect to rebuild, frame building. Contract not let to date."

Mexico, Ind.—The damage suit of the Mexico Elvtr. & Livestock Co., whose elvtr. was destroyed by a fire which was presumably started by a spark from a Pennsylvania R. R. locomotive on Jan. 19, 1921, has been appealed to the Supreme Court by the railroad company. By a Circuit Court decision, which was upheld by the Appellate Court, the elvtr. company was awarded \$17,000 damages, of which about \$11,500 goes to the insurance companies to reimburse them for losses already paid. According to Howard Kraning, mgr. of the Mexico Elvtr. & Livestock Co., he will not do any figuring on a new elvtr. until the company gets its \$4,500 from the railroad. When a new elvtr. is built it will be on the company's own ground with about a 7,000-bu. capacity, and will adjoin the company's present large grain warehouse. The machinery will be driven by electric motors.

Beech Grove (Indianapolis p. o.), Ind.—Fire destroyed two large elvtrs. and 150,000 bus. of grain belonging to the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., on April 20. It was discovered between 5:30 and 6 p. m. by a watchman. The fire started in the cupola of the smaller of the two elvtrs, but soon spread to the larger, Elvtr. "B." Defective electric wiring is thought by some of the company's officials to have been the cause of the blaze. The intense heat of the fire kept firemen from getting control and caused the tile surfaces of adjoining elvtrs., of which there are eighteen, to peel. Another difficulty encountered by the firemen was the pumping of water from a pond more than a half mile distant. The local fire dept. was stuck in the mud in coming to the fire and this gave the flames a greater opportunity to spread. Assistance was given by the Indianapolis fire dept. Both elvtrs. were of wood construction. F. E. Watkins, sec'y of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., whose headquarters are in Cleveland, estimated \$100,000 damages to the building and the same amount of loss due to the destruction of the 100,000 bus. of oats, corn, and wheat. Ed K. Shepperd, mgr. of the burned plant, writes: "The total amount of grain in our working house and our new oats house was less than 100,000 bus. The working house and the oats house are a total loss, and our drier building is damaged to quite an extent. We are unable to ascertain the damage to the drier at the present time. Our tile tanks are intact and we think that the grain carried in these tanks was not damaged. The tanks stood up wonderfully well. The loss on grain and the building will not be in excess of \$200,000. We are completely covered by insurance on the loss of grain, and as nearly covered as it is possible to be, on the buildings."

Evansville, Ind.—The will of the late Edward F. Goeke, feed and grain dealer, divides his estate of \$210,897.40 among his six children.

IOWA

Bristow, Ia.—Gilchrist & Co. may put in a feed grinding mill.

Kirkman, Ia.—J. M. Dick, mgr. of the Hynes Elvtr. Co., has resigned.

Boxholm, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its corporate charter.

Ellsworth, Ia.—Harry Petzer is the new mgr. of our elvtr.—Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Shenandoah, Ia.—E. M. Barton is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Bedford, Ia.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 4T Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a fan.

Woolstock, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 3 direct connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Piper (Rockwell p. o.), Ia.—The Piper Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its corporate charter for twenty years.

Grundy Center, Ia.—S. F. Price, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has turned in his resignation, effective June 1.

Stanhope, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. & Live Stock Co. is installing a No. 3 direct connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Kamrar, Ia.—Bert Sniffin is the new mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co.—Philip H. Schiffin, P. H. Schiffin & Co.

Modale, Ia.—The Modale Elvtr. Co. is building a 10,000-bu. elvtr. out of green cottonwood to replace house burned last February.

Austinville, Ia.—Mgr. Murphy of the Co-operative Elvtr. Co. here, is retiring July 1.—A. M. Vorhes, mgr., Lamson Bros. Co., Iowa Falls, Ia.

Allison, Ia.—The stockholders of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. have voted to reorganize the company and continue operations in the local grain elvtr.

Beaman, Ia.—W. F. Weir is the new mgr. of the Beaman Elvtr. Co. Warren Burnham is the bookkeeper and lumber man under Mr. Weir.—Beaman Elvtr. Co.

Cooper, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr., of 40,000 bus. capacity, was sold by the sheriff recently to D. Milligan Co. of Jefferson, who are operating the house as formerly.

Gilbert, Ia.—The stockholders of the Gilbert Grain Co. have voted to renew the company's corporate charter for another 20 years and to decrease the number of directors from nine to five.

Boone, Ia.—E. H. Johann, a partner in the Start-Johann Grain Co. until its recent dissolution, still operates the Boone wire of the Beach-Wickham Grain Co.—Harry H. Wickham, Beach-Wickham Grain Co.

Bristow, Ia.—Carl Schrag bot the Farmers Elvtr. but will not operate it until July 1. The Bristow Grain & Feed Co. has leased and operated the elvtr. for the past few months, but mail recently addressed to the company has been returned unclaimed.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The Beach-Wickham Grain Co. has taken over the business formerly owned by its correspondents, the Start-Johann Grain Co., which has been dissolved, and is operating it as a branch office.—Harry H. Wickham, Beach-Wickham Grain Co.

Pioneer, Ia.—Davis Bros. & Potter purchased the elvtr. and implement building of C. W. Edgington here. We have not bot an elvtr. at Wadleigh, Ia. The elvtr. we purchased here is being wrecked now and we will erect a modern iron clad elvtr. with a capacity of 125,000 bus., same to be completed by Aug. 1; Mr. Walter E. Barton will superintend the construction.—Chas. C. Davis, gen'l mgr., Davis Bros. & Potter, Fort Dodge, Ia.

Highland Center, Ia.—Fire destroyed the Highland Farmers Ass'n's elvtr. on the morning of Apr. 13. The explosion of a gasoline tank on an engine used in the elvtr. caused the blaze. It is thought that the exhaust pipe became overheated. Ernest Bennett, an employee, had his face scorched by the explosion, as he was in the room at the time. The elvtr. contained 1,000 bus. of corn, 15 bus. of oats, and 40 bus. of wheat. The Ottumwa Fire Dept. was unable to fight the blaze because no water was available. The gasoline service station and the office of the elvtr. were also damaged.

Remsen, Ia.—George Henes is in charge of the feed grinding plant which the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently opened in the elvtr. of J. F. Gamberdinger which it bot last month.

Des Moines, Ia.—A suit to collect on notes given for stock in the Planters Terminal Elvtr. Co. of Des Moines, a concern which became insolvent several years ago, amounting to \$54,981.80, was filed against 179 defendants by J. E. Reid, receiver of the company, and Harriet C. Daly, a stockholder, who has paid in full and seeks to protect her interests by making other stockholders do the same, as intervenor. The Planters Terminal Elvtr. Co. was one of three large stock selling propositions which were inaugurated during the boom days of the war. Thousands of dollars of stock was sold but the company never paid a dividend and very little business was done. In selling the stock the deferred payment plan was used, the purchaser making a down payment and then giving notes for the balance. When the company was adjudged bankrupt on Dec. 28, 1922, the stockholders refused to pay the notes. According to the plaintiffs, the money is sought to clean up outstanding obligations against the defunct company and for a proportionate division among the stockholders of any balance that may remain. The suit also seeks dissolution of the company. The defendants will contest the suit.

KANSAS

Warwick, Kan.—Mail for the D. A. Rickel Grain Co. has been returned unclaimed.

Marysville, Kan.—Frank Schulte bot the elvtr. which burned here recently.—Chas. A. Schultz.

Bigelow, Kan.—N. Everson has resigned as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain Co.'s elvtr.

Humboldt, Kan.—The Pereau-Marsh Grain Co. has moved its head offices from Iola to this city.

Wichita, Kan.—Yeggs took \$75 from the safe in the office of the Arkansas Valley Grain Co. recently.

Topeka, Kan.—The Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold 22 district meetings in the state during June.

Walton, Kan.—Mail for F. L. Johnson, who was reported to have bot a local elvtr., has been returned unclaimed.

Meade, Kan.—A W. Steen, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co., will leave here soon to operate the elvtr. at Anthony.

Lane, Kan.—The Lane Grain Co. has purchased the Lane Elvtr. Co.'s plant. D. C. Whitaker is the mgr. of the new company.

Hoisington, Kan.—A fire, which started in a rubbish heap outside the Hoisington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr., destroyed the elvtr. on Apr. 11.

Zarah, Kan.—The Zarah Grain & Elvtr. Co., Inc., purchased the elvtr. and business of the Zarah Co-op. Co.—S. Bucknell, mgr., Zarah Grain & Elvtr. Co., Inc.

Lenexa, Kan.—The Lenexa Co-op. Co.'s new 50,000 bu. iron clad elvtr. is being rapidly completed by the Federal Engineering Co. It is equipped with electric motors.

Goodland, Kan.—The Goodland Farmers Equity is having the Federal Engineering Co. install a new automatic scale, some new machinery, and do some remodeling.

Solomon, Kan.—The Mid-West Milling Co., of Abilene, bot the Heller Elvtr., also known as the Solomon Roller Mills, and will have it in operation in time for the new crop.

Muscotah, Kan.—Work on the Kelley Grain Co.'s new 20,000 bu. elvtr. has just been started and will be finished in about 60 days. The Federal Engineering Co. is doing the work.

Great Bend, Kan.—Joseph Brada, head of the grain dept. of the Walnut Creek Milling Co., has turned in his resignation to take effect May 1. Mr. Brada's plans for the future are indefinite.

Wellsford, Kan.—W. L. Dunbar, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Haviland, Kan., bot the Farmers Elvtr. here, which operated as the Wellsford Grain Co., and will take possession June 1.—John Baker, Kansas City.

Wichita, Kan.—On May 6 the Kansas Supreme Court will hear the arguments of the Kansas Co-op. Commission Co. in its efforts to keep its seat in the local Board of Trade. The company was expelled for violation of exchange rules.

Viola, Kan.—A 5,000-bu. elvtr. of the Kansas Flour Mills Co. burned to the ground Apr. 9. It contained 3,000 bus. of wheat and the loss is estimated at \$7,000. The elvtr. had not been entered for several days. The fire started at 11 p. m.

Louisburg, Kan.—A small elvtr. of the Farmers Co-operative Co. and a great deal of machinery burned at 11 p. m., Mar. 22. Insurance, \$1,700. If it had not been for the inexperience of the volunteer firemen, the fire would have done very little damage.

Wichita, Kan.—A meeting of the trustees of the Southwest Wheat Growers Associated was held here on Apr. 19. This ass'n is the selling agency which was formed by the consolidation of the wheat growers' ass'ns of Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska and Colorado.

KENTUCKY

Louisville, Ky.—A \$100,000 estate was left in the will of Frank N. Hartwell, late pres. of H. Verhoeff & Co., grain dealers and elvtr. operators.

Ashland, Ky.—The directors of the Ashland Milling Co. have decided to dissolve the company and to cease operations. The plant will be disposed of later. This company is one of the oldest milling companies in this locality.

Paris, Ky.—The Paris Milling Co. property, consisting of several acres of land on Stoner Creek, was bot by N. Ford Brent of Brent & Co., from J. M. and S. K. Kash. The land was improved with several warehouses, an 85,000-bu. elvtr. and a gasoline service station. The Paris Milling Co. lost part of its plant by fire a short time ago. The site has been used for a mill for over 125 years. Mr. Brent, who owns a number of brick warehouses nearby, purchased the property for the purpose of securing additional wheat storage. It is said that he is considering rebuilding the burned flour mill and again putting it in operation.

LOUISIANA

New Orleans, La.—Newly elected members of the Board of Trade are: Elmer Livaudais, R. B. Schwartz and J. F. Flournoy, Jr. W. B. Fox was elected to fill a vacancy on the board of directors.

New Orleans, La.—I have been selected as supt. of the Port of Houston Grain Elvtr. and took charge on April 16. I was formerly chief grain inspector of the New Orleans Board of Trade. We have a thoro up-to-date concrete elvtr., 1,000,000 bus. capacity, which will be completed and ready for grain about June 1.—Geo. S. Colby.

New Orleans, La.—The Missouri Pacific-Texas Pacific R. R. has notified the Board of Trade that it intends to dismantle the Westwego Elvtr. The grain com'te is taking steps to persuade the railroad officials to reconsider their decision. The local grain interests say that there are excellent prospects for a heavy winter wheat movement which would come thru New Orleans, and in the event that these prospects develop, the Westwego Elvtr. would be very essential.

MARYLAND

Hagerstown, Md.—The Federal Milling & Refrigerating Co. has been expelled from membership in the Grain Dealers National Ass'n for refusal to arbitrate a trade difference with a St. Louis grain firm.

Baltimore, Md.—Thomas H. Seal, Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. elvtr. agt. here, who collapsed on the street while out walking with his wife on Easter Sunday, is well on the way to recovery and is expected to be back on duty in the near future.

MICHIGAN

Nashville, Mich.—C. H. Glasgow is the new mgr. of the Nashville Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n.

Temperance, Mich.—The George T. Browning Co. is installing a Sidney Sheller, drag and other equipment in its feed mill here.

Owosso, Mich.—Phillip Shepherd is the new mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., succeeding R. E. Hagan who resigned recently.

Corunna, Mich.—The Albert Todd Co., owner and operator of the Corunna Elvtr., has moved its offices from Owosso to its plant here.

Bailey, Mich.—Construction work will begin soon on Gee Bros. new elvtr., which is to be built on the site of the old one which was destroyed by fire.

Owosso, Mich.—C. E. Brown, gen'l mgr. of the Lewellyn Bean Co., has announced that his company, which bot and remodeled the old Armour plant formerly owned by Sturtevant & Blood, will move its offices here immediately.

Detroit, Mich.—Fred J. Simmons, 80, former pres. of the Detroit Board of Trade, died Apr. 3 at Orlando, Fla. Mr. Simmons had been in the grain trade for over 40 years, being a member of the firm of Simmons & Whitney. He is survived by his widow, one son and a daughter.

MINNESOTA

Wheaton, Minn.—Hanson & Walstad are making extensive repairs and installing new machinery.

Akely, Minn.—The Akely Flour Mills were destroyed by a fire which swept Akely's business district on Apr. 8.

Little Falls, Minn.—The Little Falls Milling Co. has changed its name to the Little Falls Mill & Mercantile Co.—Leigh V. Tanner, sec'y.

Glenville, Minn.—We are installing here and at Myrtle, 24-in. attrition feed mills and crushers.—Speltz Grain & Coal Co., Albert Lea, Minn.

Middle River, Minn.—C. A. Berg, formerly mgr. of the Red Lake Falls Elvtr., is the new mgr. of the Middle River Farmers Co-op. Elvtr., having succeeded B. E. Mellum.

Montevideo, Minn.—Alfred Miller, formerly employed at Person & Lee's elvtr., which is operated as the Spencer Elvtr., has left here to take over the management of the Farmers Elvtr. at Appleton.

Lakeville, Minn.—Martin Storlie bot the Lakeville Co-operative Farmers Elvtr. and Exchange and will operate it as the Lakeville Elvtr. Co. W. C. Ackermann, mgr. of the old concern for 4 years, will return to his dairy farm.

Nerstrand, Minn.—C. N. Hegnes, who has managed the Farmers Elvtr. since the company was organized, has resigned and will retire as soon as his successor is appointed. Mr. Hegnes has been in the elvtr. business for over 35 years.

Duluth, Minn.—William F. Converse, mgr. of the Occident Terminal Elvtr. and previously connected with Hallet & Carey for 10 years, died of pneumonia on Apr. 10. The Duluth Board of Trade was closed a half day in his honor. Mr. Converse is survived by his wife and daughter.

Bowlus, Minn.—The new 25,000-bu. elvtr. of the Belgrade Flour Mill Co. will be equipped with 10x5½-in. salem cups driven by Fairbanks-Morse motors with a Gerber distributing spout in the cupola. They have decided to put in a 10-ton Fairbanks dump scale, a 1,250-bu. Richardson automatic scale, and a Strong-Scott dump. There will also be a flour house in connection with the elvtr. The construction work will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Guckeen, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for the erection of a 30,000-bu. iron clad elvtr. to T. E. Ibberson Co. The elvtr. will have 12 bins and be equipped with two legs, a 15-h.p. type Z Fairbanks-Morse Engine, a 10-ton Fairbanks Scale, D. P. buckets, a 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale, and a Link-Belt Manlift. There will also be a large two-room office with a basement and heating plant. The old elvtr. will be wrecked.

Garvin, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. has awarded the contract for the construction of a new 25,000-bu. elvtr. here to the T. E. Ibberson Co. It is to have a slab foundation with reinforced steel construction, the exterior to be iron clad. It will be equipped with a single leg with 11x6 buckets, a Gerber double distributing spout, 16-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale, a 2,000-bu. Richardson Automatic Scale in the cupola, and a Link Belt Manlift giving access to the cupola. There will be a flour house and coal shed erected in connection with the elvtr. Fairbanks-Morse Motors will provide the power.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER.

The Spencer-Kellogg Co. will increase its flaxseed storage capacity and has already secured a building permit.

The Cargill Grain Co. announces the election of Harold E. Tweeden as vice-pres. Mr. Tweeden will have charge of sales with headquarters in Buffalo, N. Y.

Robert C. Woodworth was elected pres. of the Minneapolis Grain Shippers Ass'n at a recent meeting. James A. Gould was re-elected sec'y and treas., and Jas. R. Hessburg, vice-pres.

C. M. T. Stevenson, grain broker, has been elected to membership in the Winnipeg Grain Exchange. He is also a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and the Chicago Board of Trade.

The court has ordered the Viehman Grain Co. to pay \$81,126 and interest from June 28, 1922, to the Viehman Realty Co. The late George J. Viehman founded both companies, which are now controlled by his various heirs.

MISSOURI

St. Charles, Mo.—The St. Charles Roller Milling Co. is out of business.

Lebanon, Mo.—The Laclede Roller Mills have installed a No. 2 Standard Jay Bee Mill.

Warrensburg, Mo.—The Farmers Elvtr. is the successor to the Warrensburg Shipping Ass'n.

Springfield, Mo.—The E. B. Evans Flour & Feed Co. has installed a No. 2T Jay Bee Mill with a fan.

Ash Grove, Mo.—The Ash Grove Corn Mill has installed a No. 2S direct connected Jay Bee Hammer Mill.

Ladonia, Mo.—F. R. Wyatt, mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr., is recovering from a recent illness and will return to his duties as soon as the weather is favorable.

Vandalia, Mo.—The board of directors of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co. appointed L. C. Schultz as mgr. to succeed Ogle Heim, who has been ill at Excelsior Springs for some time.

Edinburg, Mo.—Palmer Swensrud is the new mgr. of the St. Anthony and Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s local elvtr. He is the son of the late A. E. Swensrud who managed the plant until his recent death.

Canton, Mo.—The Farmers Co-operative Ass'n has appointed a com'te consisting of Wade Marks, Ed Horn and Milt Long which will have charge of the warehouse which burned last year. The building is to have a concrete foundation and iron siding.

Hardin, Mo.—County Judge Ralph Hughes settled the suit of J. M. Redd for possession of the local elvtr. and damages for occupancy, v. Ralph, R. V., and H. P. Seward, when he awarded the plaintiff \$700 damages and \$100 a month rent until he gets possession of the elvtr. The defendants based their claim on an old deed.

North River (Mark p. o.), Mo.—The North River Elvtr. Co.'s plant burned Apr. 8 at about 5:30 p. m., with 2,000 bus. of corn and 600 bus. of wheat. Loss, \$10,000 on the building and grain. The blaze started from a hot box in the stand of elvtrs. Donald Amen, sec'y and treas. of the Knollenberg Milling Co., which owns the elvtr., was in North River at the time of the fire and stated that the insurance carried would not fully cover the loss. "We are a bit stunned and so far have not decided whether or not we will rebuild," asserted Mr. Amen. The elvtr. was built in 1918 by the Knollenberg Milling Co. and had a large capacity.

KANSAS CITY LETTER.

Bartlett Frazier Co. has moved its local offices to larger quarters in the Grain Exchange Bldg.

Fred C. Vincent of the Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., will arrive here Apr. 28 after a trip abroad.

Stuart Carkner, father of George S. Carkner of Goffe & Carkner, Inc., died Apr. 11. He was 88 years old.

H. F. Hall of the Hall-Baker Grain Co. has just returned from his trip to Honolulu. He is reported to have attempted some golf there.

J. C. Robb, formerly of the Kansas City Brokerage Co., died at Lakeland, Fla., on Mar. 27.—J. H. Martin, Simonds - Shields - Lonsdale Grain Co.

William E. White of the Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. was elected to membership in the Board of Trade on a transfer from W. W. Leeds of the same firm. Mr. White is in charge of the Futures Dept.

The Board of Trade has completed arrangements to furnish the Omaha Board of Trade with Kansas City grain future quotations. The service will start as soon as the Omaha Exchange is able to post the quotations. Similar arrangements may be made with other Kansas exchanges.

ST. LOUIS LETTER.

The reopening of the Anheuser-Busch Brewery for the manufacture of the 3.75% malt tonics will necessarily mean an increase in the demand for barley.

MONTANA

Fort Benton, Mont.—The Imperial Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. is closed until the new crop season only, and will reopen in time to handle grain during the coming season.

Nashua, Mont.—Robert Frost has succeeded H. H. Bissell as mgr. of the Imperial Elvtr. Co. Mr. Bissell resigned to return to his ranch so that he might take care of his crop.

NEBRASKA

Venango, Neb.—We will soon build a new elvtr.—Farmers Union Co-op. Grain Co.

Petersburg, Neb.—I am the new mgr. of the Petersburg Elvtr. Co., Inc.—V. J. Biberich.

Potter, Neb.—John Witt bot the property and business of the Farmers Grain & Milling Co.

Elkhorn, Neb.—We are installing a 120-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Type V Oil Engine.—Blackburn Milling Co.

Beaver City, Neb.—H. W. Atz is in charge of the Farmers Elvtr. which was recently purchased by a syndicate.

Sumner, Neb.—L. C. Scudder, who bot the local elvtr. of the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., will handle grain and livestock.

Crawford, Neb.—T. J. Toomey of the D. J. Toomey Milling Co. bot the Norman & Moody Grain & Feed Co. The Toomey company has doubled the capacity of its elvtr. and also improved and re-equipped its plant.

Gretna, Neb.—The Latta Grain Elvtrs. at Gretna and Mella (Gretna p. o.) have been purchased by Weeth Bros., proprietors of the Gretna Roller Mills, and will be operated in conjunction with their flour mills.—A. L. Weeth, Gretna Roller Mills.

OMAHA LETTER.

The Board of Trade has concluded arrangements to get quotations from the Kansas City Board of Trade and as soon as these quotations can be posted here the new service will begin.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Gooch Milling Co., Lincoln, Neb., is establishing a subsidiary company, The Gooch Products Co., to do a local baking and flour jobbing business. Installation of machinery in the company's newly acquired local plant has already begun.

Council Bluffs, Ia.—The Underwriters Grain Ass'n recently gave a check for \$328,878.84 to the Trans-Mississippi Grain Co. as a partial payment for the company's loss thru the burning of its elvtr. on Feb. 19. There is a balance of \$72,000 due on the grain and between \$500,000 and \$600,000 on the building insurance.

When Selling CORN or OATS

Write

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE
Grain Company
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Kansas City is the logical market for your corn at this time. Please phone or wire us for bids, our prices will be attractive.

Operators of the Milwaukee and Rock Island Elevators—total capacity 5,500,000 bushels.

NEW ENGLAND

Malden, Mass.—Wm. R. Walsh has purchased the buildings and land of the Malden Grain Co.

Randolph, Me.—Henry McCobb and Joseph McNamara bot the wholesale and retail grain business of Edgar Fowles.

Northfield, Mass.—The business of J. L. Dunnell & Son has been sold to Mr. Kehl, formerly of W. N. Potter & Sons of Springfield.

East Boothbay, Me.—J. W. Winant bot the local branch of the Newcastle Grain & Lumber Co. He has managed the branch for several years.

Medford, Mass.—Herman Lincoln Buss, member of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and formerly pres. of the H. L. Buss Co., died at his home on Apr. 17. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

Holyoke, Mass.—Robert T. Prentiss, 84, founder of the grain firm of Prentiss, Brooks & Co., was accidentally asphyxiated by gas in the bathroom of his home on Apr. 13. He is survived by his widow, one daughter and one step-daughter.

Hartford, Conn.—Stowe & Almstead lost a carload of grain thru a fire which also destroyed the company's building on April 10. The building was valued at \$15,000 but no estimate has been made on the value of the grain and feed which was burned.

NEW MEXICO

Melrose, N. M.—The Melrose Co-operation is out of business.

Abbott, N. M.—Mail for the McVic Mercantile Co. has been returned.

Solano, N. M.—Mail for the Farmers Milling & Elvtr. Co. has been returned.

NEW YORK

Locke, N. Y.—Mail addressed to W. House has been returned marked "Unclaimed."

Albany, N. Y.—The firm of Robert A. Smith has changed its name to the Fred B. Smith Co.

East Williamson, N. Y.—The Springfield Roller Mills have installed a No. 3 Junior Jay Bee Mill.

BUFFALO LETTER.

The Quisenberry Feed Mill has put in a No. 5T Jay Bee Mill with a fan.

Harold L. Abell of the Marine Elvtr. Co. has been elected to membership in the New York Produce Exchange.

The Pierce Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, G. E. Pierce, F. V. and F. G. Stanley, and W. E. Houpt.

Barnett & Record Co. has been awarded the contract for the construction of the superstructure of the 900,000-bu. storage annex to the Saskatchewan Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Otto Fantzer has succeeded Harry Hannon as sales mgr. of the Co-operative Grange League Federation Exchange. Mr. Hannon resigned to go into the feed and grain brokerage business on his own account.

E. M. Husted, former pres. of the Buffalo Corn Exchange and the Superior Elvtr. Co., died here on Apr. 16. Mr. Husted operated the Superior Elvtr. Co. until last fall, when he sold the business.

The Buffalo Corn Exchange held its annual election on Apr. 13 and elected J. G. McKillen, H. W. Hudson and W. E. Townsend as directors for three-year terms and H. E. Tweeden was elected for a one-year term. The new directors will elect officers in a few days.

NEW YORK LETTER.

Joseph W. Hatch of the firm of Leverich & Hatch had his collar bone broken in an auto accident near his home at White Plains, N. Y.

Alfred E. Hurst, vice-pres. and local mgr. of E. A. Strauss & Co., Inc., has returned from the London offices which he managed for several months.

W. LeRoy Snyder, pres. of the Hammond-Snyder Co., Inc., and son of the late John W. Snyder, has applied for membership in the Produce Exchange to succeed his father.

NORTH DAKOTA

Emrick, N. D.—Mail for the Emrick Grain Co. has been returned unclaimed.

Belfield, N. D.—Erickson & Beaudoin bot the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s plant recently.

Berlin, N. D.—John Southall is contemplating the erection of a 15,000-bu. annex to his present elvtr.

Venlo, N. D.—A. E. Carter and L. S. Legg bot John Arians' grain elvtr. and will take possession July 1.

Keys Spur (Clement p. o.), N. D.—The Baldwin Corp. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new truck dump.

Fullerton, N. D.—The Fullerton Equity Elvtr. Co. is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. overhaul its elvtr. and install some new machinery and a truck dump.

Havana, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Grain Co. is installing a new Gerber Double Distributor, a new dump, and a 16-ft. Fairbanks Dump Scale, and making necessary repairs.

Garske, N. D.—A general overhauling of the Garske Elvtr. Co.'s plant, consisting of extensive repair work and the installation of new machinery, is being done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Watford City, N. D.—Reports going the rounds in trade papers regarding the burning and rebuilding of the Watford City Farmers Elvtr. are wrong. The item is meant for the Farmers Elvtr. at Arnegard, N. D.—Joseph C. Folven, mgr., Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Watford City, N. D.

Arthur, N. D.—Jessamine S. Burgum and Elizabeth Vosburg, two of the directors of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, have purchased the property of the Monarch Elvtr. Co. They have leased the property to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for storage and the handling of seed grain. It will be opened July 1.

Sutton, N. D.—The new Minnesota Elvtr. Co.'s 25,000-bu. elvtr. is to have a hopper bottom throat with a slab foundation of reinforced steel construction. The plant is a duplicate of the elvtr. built at Norma last year by the T. E. Ibberson Co., who will also erect this plant. The entire building will be covered with galvanized elvtr. plate.

OHIO

Trenton, O.—The Trenton Coal & Grain Co. is installing a new Sidney Sheller.

Lockville (Carroll p. o.), O.—The B. E. Schirm Co. bot out the Huston Grain Co.

Delphos, O.—Otho B. Shenk has put in a No. 2T Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a fan.

New London, O.—O. C. Beach, mgr. of the Farmers Exchange Elvtr. Co., has resigned.

Delphos, O.—We have installed a Bauer single belt driven grinder.—Delphos Equity Exchange Co.

St. Henry, O.—The Landman Milling Co. has put in a No. 3T Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a fan.

Pittsburg, O.—Thieves got into the Farmers Elvtr. and stole about \$40 worth of chicken feed recently.

Burkettsville, O.—The Burkettsville Grain Co.'s elvtr. was slightly damaged by windstorm on Mar. 31.

Lima, O.—The Robinson Grain Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, O. C. Robinson et al.

Fostoria, O.—The Fostoria Milling & Grain Co. is installing a motor-driven McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

West Mansfield, O.—A. R. Kerr & Co. are installing a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump in the Horton Elvtr. here.

Columbus, O.—J. I. Gates Milling Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$13,333.33; incorporators, J. I. Gates, C. L. Easley.

Campbelltown, O.—D. R. Swisher suffered a small loss when his elvtr. was damaged slightly by a windstorm on Mar. 31.

Mount Blanchard, O.—The Mount Blanchard Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 2T Jay Bee Hammer Mill with a fan.

Hamler, O.—The Hamler Co-op. Grain Co. is installing new automatic scales furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

London, O.—F. J. Wood & Son are installing a large combined sheller and boot furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Delta, O.—The Delta Farmers Co-op. Grain & Supply Co. is equipping its plant with a McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump.

Holgate, O.—P. H. Hipp and C. J. Shockey, who recently bot the old Snyder Elvtr. here, are organizing the H & S Grain Co. to operate the elvtr.

Grand Rapids, O.—The Phoenix Mills are installing a grinder, a combined corn cracker and grader, and elevators, furnished by the Sidney Grain Machinery Co.

Cedar Point-on-Lake Erie, O.—The 47th annual meeting of the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n will be held Wednesday and Thursday, June 23 and 24, here.—J. W. McCord, sec'y.

Clark (New Madison p. o.), O.—I have taken back my interest in the firm of McKee and Aukerman. The new firm now operates as McCool & Aukerman.—A. D. McCool, McCool & Aukerman.

Kenton, O.—Twice in two weeks thieves have broken into Peterson's Crossing Elvtr. and carried away seed. The first time \$200 worth of seed was taken and the second time they came back for \$300 worth more.

Ridgeway, O.—The elvtr. formerly owned by Geo. J. Ulrich was taken over by me on Apr. 12 and will be operated under the name of C. R. Einsel & Son and is the only house operated here. We will make some improvements, but not until later. We are handling grain, seeds, flour, and feeds.—C. R. Einsel.

OKLAHOMA

Minco, Okla.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is out of business.

Pensacola, Okla.—Mail for the Pensacola Mill & Elvtr. Co. has been returned unclaimed.

Hobart, Okla.—We have installed a new dump and overhauled our elvtr.—Chicasha Milling Co.

Davis, Okla.—We are going to increase the size of our storage and loading bins.—M. R. Davis, Davis Grain Co.

Bretch (Roosevelt p. o.), Okla.—We will build a warehouse here and later may also erect an elvtr.—G. N. Dickson, Roosevelt.

Cashion, Okla.—We have bot the Heller-Stadler Elvtr. here and in addition to handling grain we will sell mill feed and flour and do custom grinding.—Pennington Grain Co.

Blanchard, Okla.—Frank Kolm, Ponca City Milling Co. salesman, has been made mgr. of the Chickasaw Elvtr. Co., succeeding Sidney Barnes, who is again going into the banking business here.

Homestead, Okla.—We are building a tile warehouse, 16x44 ft., with basement. With this and our 20,000-bu. tile elvtr. we expect to handle all kinds of grain, feeds, seeds and produce.—Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange.

Keyes (Boise City p. o.), Okla.—S. L. Gamble of Elkhart and L. H. Pettit Grain Co. of Hutchinson are building a 15,000-bu. elvtr. here. The elvtr. will be completed in time for the new wheat crop, according to L. H. Pettit.

Enid, Okla.—The Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co. of Kansas City has opened an office here with Claude Nicholson in charge. Mr. Nicholson was formerly connected with the Nicholson Brokerage Co. which is now out of business.

Enid, Okla.—Maney Bros., proprietors of the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. of El Reno and the Enid Milling Co., are contemplating the construction of a 1,000,000-bu. elvtr. on a 20-acre piece of land which they bot here recently.

Prague, Okla.—Fire destroyed the main elvtr. of the Prague Grain Co. shortly after midnight Apr. 6. The blaze started in the cupola and made such headway that only the office and flour mill could be saved. The loss on the building is estimated at \$20,000 on which there is \$9,000 insurance. There were only four or five hundred bus. of corn, the same amount of oats, and a small quantity of kafir and feed in the elvtr. at the time of the fire, as Pres. Clift had but recently shipped out the last car of wheat in the elvtr. All the stored grain and feed was destroyed. Mr. Clift has stated that he does not know the future plans of the company.—P.

PENNSYLVANIA

Rowenna, Pa.—Alden Smith's flour and feed mill was damaged by fire caused by defective electric wiring on Apr. 1. A large quantity of feed, flour and machinery was destroyed with a partially insured loss of \$15,000.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Reading Co.'s floating elvtr. Commonwealth, which sank in the Delaware River on Nov. 16, has been salvaged and towed to Camden for repairs. Merritt, Chapman & Scott Wrecking Corp. did the salvage work.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lyons, S. D.—The Lyons Grain Co. is out of business.

Claire City, S. D.—J. R. Price is installing a new scale and air dump.

Worthing, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n has been dissolved.

Akaska, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. of Akaska has discontinued business.

Aberdeen, S. D.—Mail for A. P. Pearson has been returned unclaimed.

Mecklin, S. D.—Steel Bros. & Orre have put on Dodd & Struthard Lightning Rods.

Sisseton, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. expects to build a modern office this season.

Huron, S. D.—Sheldon F. Reese's elvtr. has just been equipped with lightning rods.

Meckling, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. is building a new office, power house and driveway.

Webster, S. D.—The Webster Flour Mill is being dismantled and part of it will be made into a warehouse.

Beresford, S. D.—The Beresford Grain Co., whose elvtr. burned down in May, 1925, is no longer in business.

Osceola, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will build a new elvtr. this summer.—Bancroft Elvtr. Co., Bancroft.

Nunda, S. D.—Fred Moeller & Son's elvtr. will be remodeled, repainted and equipped with lightning rods this season.

New Effington, S. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has built a new flour house and addition to its office. It will add a new coal shed soon.

Volga, S. D.—George P. Sexauer & Son are painting and repairing their elvtr. The contract was given to the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Worthing, S. D.—The former Farmers Co-op. Ass'n is now operated by Grisdale & Weimer under the name of the Worthing Grain Co.

Arlington, S. D.—Repairs are being made and a 7½-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Motor is being installed in the elvtr. of Geo. P. Sexauer & Son by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Volin, S. D.—The Farmers Trading Co. has just installed lightning rods on its elvtr. The building was struck by lightning more than a year ago and barely escaped destruction.

Centerville, S. D.—J. C. Parmenter remains as mgr. of the Farmers Grain Co., which was organized to buy the elvtr. formerly owned by the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which went thru foreclosure proceedings recently.

Selby, S. D.—The Selby Equity Exchange is having the T. E. Ibberson Co. install a new boot tank, a new leg with 10x5½-in. salem cups, double distributor, and a 25-h.p. enclosed type Fairbanks-Morse motor.

Onida, S. D.—Geo. P. Sexauer & Son's new 25,000-bu. elvtr. here is to be iron clad with a single leg equipped with 10x5½-in. buckets, Gerber distributor and a hopper scale for shipping. The machinery will be driven by a rope drive from a 10-h.p. Fairbanks-Morse Engine.

SOUTHEAST

Hookerton, N. C.—The Hookerton Milling Co. has installed a No. 3T Jay Bee Mill with a fan.

Beaver Dam, Va.—The Montpelier Milling Co. has installed a Jay Bee Humdinger Hammer Mill.

Durham, N. C.—E. H. Lawrence will rebuild his flour mill and warehouse which burned recently.—P.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Western Grain Co. is having a warehouse, mill and stables erected at a cost of \$28,000.

TENNESSEE

Obion, Tenn.—The Obion Mill & Elvtr. Co. has installed a No. 3 Standard Jay Bee Mill.

Memphis, Tenn.—Thomas Feed Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; B. E. Anderson, incorporator.—P.

Nashville, Tenn.—Beginning May 1, G. A. Breaux, formerly vice-pres. of Ballard & Ballard Co., Inc., will be pres. and gen'l mgr. of the Liberty Mills here. He will succeed H. O. Blackwood who is retiring.

Nashville, Tenn.—G. P. Rose, head of G. P. Rose & Co., died here on Apr. 17, after a six weeks' illness. He was one of the oldest of the local grain men, being 79 years of age. Mr. Rose is survived by his widow and three sons.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—The E. O. Billingslea Grain & Cotton Co., Frederick, Okla., is contemplating opening a wholesale office here July 1.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Uhlmann Grain Co. of Texas incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Fred Uhlmann, Paul Uhlmann, and E. L. Love.

Amarillo, Tex.—S. J. Cole, who resigned as traffic mgr. of the board of city development on Jan. 15 to associate himself with Kearns Grain Co., has been reappointed to the position.

Houston, Tex.—The Port Commission has appointed George S. Colby, a former chief grain inspector at New Orleans, as supt. of the new Port Commission Elvtr., which will be finished June 1.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Panhandle Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual meeting here on May 17 and will be adjourned in time for the members to attend the Oklahoma Grain Dealers Ass'n meeting at Oklahoma City.

Floydada, Tex.—The Southwestern Wheat Growers Ass'n officials are discussing the possibility of buying an elvtr. here to handle the crops of the members this fall, according to County Agent T. Scott Wilson. The directors will look into the matter further. Last week the Floydada unit of the ass'n elected J. D. Christian as pres.

Hereford, Tex.—E. W. Harrison has awarded the contract for the construction of a 50,000-bu. elvtr. to the Star Engineering Co. It is to be erected on the site of the elvtr. which collapsed last Christmas night. Work will begin as soon as material can be placed on the ground, and every effort will be made to complete the elvtr. in time for the new crop movement. Only the north unit will be erected at this time. It will have two legs and the most modern equipment.

Beaumont, Tex.—Two fires, one starting at 5 a. m. on Apr. 3, as the result of a dust explosion, and the other occurring at 1:20 a. m. on Apr. 5, following an explosion caused by smoldering seeds igniting gases which had been generated by the fermentation of the damp grain, destroyed the Josey-Miller Co.'s elvtr. here. Fifty thousand dollars' worth of corn, oats, wheat, barley and sunflower seeds in the elvtr. were damaged or destroyed. Cleaning, conveying and sacking machinery was destroyed. In appreciation of the efforts of the local fire dept., the Josey-Miller Co. donated \$100 to the firemen's benefit fund. C. C. Chinski, a partner in the firm, writes: "On Saturday, Apr. 3, our elvtr. was partially destroyed by fire due to dust explosion. The loss was about \$75,000 and was fully covered by insurance. Our main plant was only slightly damaged and we were able to carry on our business without delay. The capacity of the elvtr. destroyed was 100,000 bus. We will do the rebuilding ourselves and work has already been started."

UTAH

Levan, Utah.—Mail to the Levan Mill & Elvtr. Co. is returned.

Ogden, Utah.—A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by U. G. Holley, former pres. of the Holley Milling Co., at Salt Lake City. Milling properties which formerly belonged to the Holley company have been taken over by the Hylton Flour Mills, Inc., and a Salt Lake City mill is being operated by the Globe Grain & Milling Co., of Los Angeles.

WASHINGTON

Mabton, Wash.—The Mabton Elvtr. Co. is out of business.

Snake River, Wash.—Mail for the Snake River Elvtr. Co. is unclaimed.

St. John, Wash.—I am no longer in the business.—L. J. McElmury, mgr., St. John Elvtr. Co.

Burr Cann (Snake River p. o.), Wash.—Mail for the Burr Cann Elvtr. Co. has been returned to the sender.

Seattle, Wash.—Trading in the new local wheat futures market, which opened Apr. 15, begins at 8:30 a. m. because of the difference in time between Seattle and Chicago.

Uniontown, Wash.—The Uniontown Co-operative Ass'n has bot the Mikkelson Grain Co.'s warehouses here and at Leon. We are contemplating putting in a truck dump in the local elvtr.—J. J. Greif, mgr., Uniontown Co-operative Ass'n.

WISCONSIN

Osseo, Wis.—John Wagsrad has completed the installation of flour bleaching machinery and a corn sheller.

Superior, Wis.—According to Charles T. Mears, pres. of the Itasca Elvtr. Co., the company's new elvtr. here will be completed in time for the grain movement next fall.

Superior, Wis.—Spencer Kellogg & Sons are constructing 14 additional storage tanks here, increasing their storage capacity to 750,000 bus. The oil crushing plant is also being enlarged as 12 new presses are being put in.

Random Lake, Wis.—The Random Lake Equity Co. bot the business and elvtr. of the H. W. Berger Co., subject to the approval of the stockholders of the Berger company. Previous to the sale the latter company rented the elvtr. to the Sommers & Sons Co. of Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE LETTER.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Harry N. Wilson, 92, a former grain broker and a member of the Board of Trade, died recently. Mr. Wilson was a Civil War veteran.

Milwaukee, Wis.—An increased demand for barley is expected, due to the reopening of the Pabst Brewery which will manufacture malt tonics with 3.75% alcoholic content.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Clearing Ass'n of the Chamber of Commerce elected F. J. Phelan, pres.; A. L. Flanagan, vice-pres.; W. A. Hottensen, treas., and J. Lers, sec'y. The new directors are B. J. Aston, H. H. Peterson and J. C. Campbell.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Federal District Court has authorized the immediate construction of Elvtr. "E" by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Due to the fact that the road is being operated under a receivership, it was necessary to get the approval of the Federal Court. The general contract for the construction work has been given to the Burrell Engineering & Construction Co. H. E. Byram, receiver, believes that the elvtr. will be completed in time to handle the 1926 crop.

Urgent Problems Confronting Farmers and Grain Dealers.

[Continued from page 470.]

bushel on 30% of 450,000,000 bus. (which is the estimated amount moving into the commercial trade this year) would be 27 million dollars that has been talked away from the pockets of the Iowa farmer who sells corn. Twenty-seven million dollars would pay the 1925 State levy of direct taxes for better than two and one-half years. This includes the Soldiers' Bonus.

Think of it! The men we elect to office, or who want us to elect them to office, have played so important a part in this loss.

There has been no demand for corn since the big crop propaganda began to go out. The user of corn was told in advance of our harvest, and his answer to the grain man is "We are only buying our immediate needs. We believe the price will go lower, because this large crop must move some time, and when it starts, we will buy cheaper."

What has been the result? Wet weather, of course, lowered the quality and grade, but the important thing is that we are now at planting time and nowhere along the line has corn found friends enough who would protect it.

The recent attack from Washington by the Corn Area Group has given Iowa a setback that will take years to overcome. This pilgrimage has made Iowa the laughing stock of the Nation. What looked at one time like a grandstand play has fizzled, and instead has caused the resources of the East to be held in abeyance until Iowa again goes to work and proves she is sound, conservative and constructive.

Ninety-five per cent of Iowa land is tillable. 71.8% of her cash income is from the farm. 92½% of the total production energy of Iowa is expended in the production and manufacture of food products, leaving only 7½ per cent of the production energy of the State to be ex-

pended for mining and manufacture of other products.

The products of this great Mississippi Valley are produced on fertile land of high value, the producer maintaining a fair standard of living, and the production a long ways from the consumer. The surplus products which are sold in foreign markets must compete with the same kind of products from other nations with cheaper labor, lower standards of living, and cheaper forms of transportation. The American farmer has become very efficient as to the use of man power in production, and yet he is unable to meet the competition of his foreign neighbor.

Standardization of quality products, efficient production, and good management is 90% of Iowa's problem today. Soil fertility is fast being either carted to market, or is washed down the rivers to the sea. More legumes means better soil. Better soil means larger yields of better quality, which in turn cheapens production per bushel, and thereby makes a better opportunity for profit.

The Iowa counties that suffered less as a result of the depression of 1920 and 21 are these counties which have 15% or more of their acreage in legumes. Only a few counties show, according to records at Iowa State College, better than 25% of their acreage in legumes, and in those counties you will find fewer bank failures and fewer land foreclosures than elsewhere. Kossuth County, for instance, shows only 2.6% of her acreage in legumes, while Clayton County has 26.6% of her land in legumes. Compare the financial situation of the farmers in those counties.

Live Stock and Dairying has been the salvation of Clayton and many other Iowa Counties. Livestock and dairying mean conservation of fertility, and fertility means large yields per acre unit at a lower cost per bushel.

It is one way of creating a marketing program for Iowa's surplus. We have long freight hauls, and when the raw product is transported a long distance to be turned into a concentrated food or industrial product, we find a large part of the gross returns consumed in transportation. A hundred-pound box of bacon or ham represents about eleven to twelve bushels of corn, and is in a concentrated form easy to transport to the district of consumption. This form of product can stand a higher rate of transport costs than the raw product.

One bushel of corn transferred into sugar, syrup, starch, gluten feed, and many other by-products is greatly enhanced in value and requires the labor of a large number of families, who, in turn, spend their earnings in the community in which they live.

The many uses of oats and other grains bring about similar results.

The manufacture of alcohol formerly consumed large quantities of grain, however, before Volstead cut off the manufacturing of same, black strap molasses from outside the states became a lively contender for the distiller's market. So far industry is not using that portion of grain which formerly went through the distilleries.

Industrial Research: Would it not be a splendid investment for the State of Iowa to appropriate a million dollars for use in Industrial Research with grains, this research to be headed with men like Sweeney at Ames who has already done so much with corn sugar, corn paper, furfural, and many other discoveries; all new developments from the research to be protected by royalties sufficient to make the research work self-sustaining.

Industries can and are now doing a great amount of development work along this line, providing the discovery fits into their operations. What we need is additional development that will make it possible for other great industries to spring up in the State.

And lastly after all these aids to better production and marketing are in use, still another series of progressive steps may be taken which will amount to a considerable savings, part of which the producer is entitled to, and part belongs to the grain dealer. The success of this program and the future of the grain merchant to my mind is heavily involved, and the carrying out of it means a completed grain marketing program for the State.

The State of Iowa has better than 200,000 farms, according to the census, and each of these farms pour its surplus grain on to the market. These 200,000 grain faucets run into about 1,700 country elevators. As it is now, these 1,700 larger faucets empty their grain into the terminal grain markets of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and Kansas City, without any regulation, a portion going to Cedar Rapids.

Out of the 1,700 country elevators in Iowa, we find in some towns as many as four or five houses competing with each other. Consolidation at 600 stations having two or more houses would save in overhead expenses better than two and one-half million dollars a year. Two and one-half million dollars is better than 6 per cent on a forty million dollar investment, or 10 per cent on a 25 million dollar investment.

A consolidation of two-thirds of the country houses in the grain belt would save in over-

[Continued on page 477.]

Supply Trade

The history of industrial progress is written in the advertisements of industrial leaders.

Chicago, Ill.—The John S. Metcalf Co. which occupied offices in the Woman's Temple for many years has moved to 111 W. Jackson Blvd.

Chicago, Ill.—Inquiries for grain elevator machinery and supplies are being received in greater volume than at any time for five years.—W. H. Kent of Weller Mfg. Co.

Henry Ford says: If equipment can effect a saving in your plant, you are paying a tax equal to that saving until you install that equipment. Are YOU paying such a tax?

Chicago, Ill.—Link-Belt Co. recently announced that Nelson Brandt has rejoined its sales management force, and will manage an office to be opened in or in the vicinity of Jacksonville or Orlando, Fla.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Everything is going along fine up here with plenty of business. Conditions in North and South Dakota look favorable so we are looking forward to a big year.—T. E. Ibberson Co.

Chicago, Ill.—The Citizens Committee to Enforce the Landis Award in a recent bulletin stated: Since the inception of the Landis Award labor has never known such steady employment or equally high wages. Its principles have saved union labor as well as builders millions of dollars. Our committee believes that should industry be returned to complete union monopoly, this monopoly would again be immediately abused, the old condition of strikes, graft and limitation on materials be reinstated, and that it would be impossible to organize

another effective resistance. Because of the splendid work this Committee has done it deserves the support of every right minded citizen.

Madison, Wis.—To prevent introduction of the European corn borer into the State, Wisconsin has placed an embargo on shipments of ear corn from New England and other infected eastern sections. Hereafter seed corn from such sections must be shelled and cleaned. Importers of ear corn into the state are subject to a fine of \$25 to \$500. Mr. Corn Borer is surely getting the attention of the agriculturists generally.

Hearing on Barley Standards Continued.

During the past week hearings have been held on proposed United States grades for barley, at Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland and Seattle. During the next 2 weeks further hearings will be held as follows:

Apr. 30. Minneapolis, Minn., Assembly room, Court House.

May 3. Chicago, Ill., Directors, room, Chicago Board of Trade.

May 7. New York City, Board of Managers room, New York Produce Exchange.

The proposed standards define barley as any grain which before the removal of dockage consists of 50 % or more of barley, and when free from dockage contains not more than 25% of cereal grains of a kind or kinds other than barley. The term does not include hullless barley. Determinations of dockage, moisture, temperature, odor, and live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain, would be upon the basis of the grain including dockage. Other determinations would be upon the basis of grain free from dockage.

Barley is divided into 4 classes "Class I, Barley. Class II, Western Barley. Class III, Two-Rowed Barley. Class IV, Black Barley."

The requirements of the proposed barley grades follow:

Class I Barley, and Class IV Black Barley

Tentative grade requirements for Barley and Black Barley, tabulated and abridged.

Grade	Condition and general appearance	Minimum test weight per bu. Lbs.	Minimum sound barley (3) %	Maximum limits of—			Barley of other classes %
				Heat dam- age (barley and other grains) %	Oats and wild oats %		
Fancy No. 1.	Shall be of good color.....	48	98	0	2		5(4)
No. 1.	May be slightly stained.....	46	95	.2	4		10(5)
No. 2.	May be stained.....	44	90	.5	6		10
No. 1 Feed.	May be badly stained or slightly weathered.....	42	85	3.0	9		10
No. 2 Feed.	May be badly weathered.....	37	80	6.0	12		10

Sample Grade: Shall be barley which does not come within the requirements of any of the higher grades of the class to which it belongs or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except of smut or of sweet clover, or is musty, sour, heating, hot, or contains stones, cinders, and adobe in excess of 0.3 per cent, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

- (1) The percentage of moisture in the numerical grades shall not exceed 14.5 per cent.
- (2) The barley in the numerical grades shall be cool and sweet.
- (3) Grade Fancy No. 1 may contain not more than 3 per cent Grade No. 1, not more than 6 per cent Grade No. 2 not more than 10 per cent of skinned or broken barley.
- (4) Barley of other classes in grade Fancy No. 1—no Black Barley allowed in grade Fancy No. 1 for the class Barley.
- (5) Barley of other classes in grade No. 1—Only 5 per cent of Black Barley allowed in grade No. 1 for the class Barley.

Class II Western Barley, and Class III Two-Rowed Barley

Tentative grade requirements for Western Barley and Two-Rowed Barley, tabulated and abridged.

Grade	Condition and general appearance for (1) (2)		Minimum test weight per bu. Lbs.	Minimum sound barley (3) %	Maximum limit of—			Barley of other classes %
	Subclasses Bright and Western	Subclasses Western			Heat dam- age (barley and other grains) %	Oats and wild oats %		
Fancy No. 1	Shall be of good color (Bright)	May be slightly stained	47	50	98	0	1	5(4)
No. 1.....	Shall be of good color (Bright)	May be stained..	44	47	95	.2	2	10(5)
No. 1 Feed.	Shall be of good color (Bright)	May be badly stained or slightly weathered.....	41	44	92	.5	3	10
No. 2 Feed.	Shall be of good color (Bright)	May be badly weathered	38	41	88	.7	5	10
No. 3 Feed.	Shall be of good color (Bright)	May be badly weathered	38	38	82	1.0	7	10

Sample Grade: Shall be barley which does not come within the requirements of any of the higher grades of the class or subclass to which it belongs or which has any commercially objectionable foreign odor, except of smut or of sweet clover, or is musty, sour, heating, hot, or contains stones, cinders, and adobe in excess of 0.3 per cent, or is otherwise of distinctly low quality.

- (1) The percentage of moisture in the numerical grades shall not exceed 13.5 per cent.
- (2) The Barley in the numerical grades shall be cool and sweet.
- (3) Grade Fancy No. 1 may contain not more than 3 per cent, Grade No. 1 not more than 6 per cent, and Grade No. 1 Feed not more than 10 per cent of skinned or broken barley.
- (4) Barley of other classes in the grade Fancy No. 1—No Black barley allowed in grade Fancy No. 1.
- (5) Barley of other classes in grade No. 1—Only 2 per cent of black barley allowed in grade No. 1.

Urgent Problems Confronting Farmers and Grain Dealers.

[Continued from page 476.]

head better than 30 million dollars annually. Consolidation of 600 Iowa houses would provide a 6 million dollar company with 24 million bushel cheap storage, and place the State in position to bid for export business, which she cannot now do.

As I understand the situation in this State, a further step would be advisable. There are logically about 5 or 6 natural concentration points in the State, namely Cedar Rapids, which is the largest industrial user of grain in the State; Sioux City, which works to the South-west; Des Moines for central state working South and Southwest; Burlington, South-east, and possibly Omaha and Davenport with offices.

Cooperative marketing and cooperative merchandising is one of the big present day questions in agriculture. Our past economic unbalance has caused a large number of our people to believe that our marketing systems are wrong. Perhaps they are; some more than others. This same complaint has been common in every economic depression since history records the actions of mankind. Cooperative marketing, if rightly conducted, will do much to bring about the standardization of product in quality and uniformity, both of which are necessary before good marketing can be practiced.

The friends of cooperative marketing have been its worst enemies, because they have oversold it in practically every case to the farmer as a panacea, or cure-all for all his trouble. The farmer has been told that cooperative marketing is the magic wand that will turn his farm and farm life from a life of hard work, and often low returns, to a beautiful garden, and the returns to be fabulous and the home life to become so attractive, that the urbanite would soon become dissatisfied and forsake the city.

Cooperative marketing as it is now being conducted requires special privileges through legislation, and at once becomes the target for its competitor in business, and, so far, has not been able to meet the competition.

The object of cooperation is to seek the best market at the least possible cost, and to return the surplus earnings to the member on a pro-rata basis. Experience has taught me that the farmer cannot keep his cake and eat it too. He must learn that he must pay well for the

[Concluded on page 481.]

GRAIN DRIERS

for

COARSE GRAINS,
SEED CORN,
BEANS,
PEAS, ETC.

ROTARY DRIERS

for

MEAL, GRITS, STERIL-
IZING PACKAGE
GOODS, ETC., AND
GRANULAR PRODUCTS
OF ALL KINDS.

We would be pleased to
correspond with you.

WILLEY-ELLIS CO.

1223 S. Talman Ave., Chicago
210 N. 13th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Seeds

Amarillo, Tex.—The Kearns Grain & Seed Co. has been incorporated with capital stock of \$40,000.

Neosho, Mo.—H. J. McKnight has changed the name of his seed business to Neosho Seed Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—We have made a number of shipments of choice barley for seed this spring.—S. W. Wilder.

Okmulgee, Okla.—The Morton & Hathaway Seed Co. has been established by Walter W. Morton and Fred Hathaway.

Montreal, Que.—During March Montreal received 59,414 lbs. of clover seed compared with 41,960 during March a year ago.

Hereford, Tex.—Jones-McLean Grain Co. is installing a seed cleaner and hopes to have the machine operating within a week.

Indianapolis, Ind.—It seems to me that I have never seen so much clover seed sold as the dealers have handled during the past month or so.—Cy.

Omaha, Neb.—The Western Seedmen's Ass'n held its regular annual spring meeting on Saturday, Apr. 24, in the Hotel Fontanelle, at Omaha, Neb.

Washington, D. C.—The Jones resolution, granting states the right to quarantine against diseased plants and seeds, passed the Senate on Apr. 1.

Milwaukee, Wis.—William Currie, 69, pres. of Currie Bros. Co., seeds, died on Friday, Apr. 9, at his home. He is survived by his wife, one son and 3 daughters.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. Geo. Mann, of Northrup, King & Co., has been elected pres. of the grain and milling division of the Traffic Club of Minneapolis.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Wm. T. Tapley, formerly professor of Vegetable Gardening at Pennsylvania State College, has become a member of Francis C. Stokes & Co.

Sheridan, Wyo.—A. K. Craig was elected the new pres. of the Northeastern Wyoming Certified Seed Growers' Ass'n which was recently reorganized at a meeting here.

Galva, Ill.—A new seed house has just been completed by Morgan Bros. It is equipped with all up-to-date machinery for efficient handling of field and grass seeds.

Sioux City, Ia.—Geo. H. Valentine, for the past 6 years with the South Dakota State College, at Brookings, has become associated with the seed department of Haley-Neeley Co.

Manito, Ill.—The property of the old Wiedmer Chemical Co. has been purchased by L. E. Talbot. He will erect a fireproof seed house with total capacity of 20,000 bus., thereon.

Boston, Mass.—The Fiske Seed Co. will extensively remodel and enlarge its quarters and has taken a 20-year lease on the entire building wherein it has heretofore occupied only two floors.—S.

Washington, D. C.—The Capper-Ketcham pure seed bill has passed both the House and the Senate and now only awaits a conference to clear up a few minor differences. Passage is a certainty.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Chas. Leroy, for eleven years connected with Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co., Paris, has joined John Bodger & Sons as assistant to Walter Bodger who heads the experimental department.

Red Oak, Ia.—The Farmers' National Bank is acting as trustee for the Red Oak Floral & Seed Co. and has acquired the interests of C. F. Smith, former manager. Officers have not yet been chosen.

Blackfoot, Ida.—H. L. Kennedy, formerly with the Idaho Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers Ass'n, now has formed the H. L. Kennedy Seed Co. and is doing a wholesale business in seeds grown in this vicinity.

Calamus, Ia.—We have enjoyed a splendid trade in field seeds recently. Our section will show a slight increase in the barley acreage. The farmers expect a better demand for barley when the breweries start.—J. F. Mueller.

The Denver Chamber of Commerce hog, cream and clover campaign caused 122 Colorado farmers to sign contracts agreeing to plant 1,285 acres of sweet clover this spring. Farmers have ordered a total of 10,747 lbs. of seed. This will annoy the pool.

Chicago, Ill.—It is not too early to think about making reservations for attending the annual convention of the American Seed Trade Ass'n and Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n from June 28 to July 1, inclusive. Hotel Sherman is headquarters.

San Francisco, Cal.—Meeting in the Commercial Club in San Francisco on Apr. 9, a general com'te of arrangements, of the Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, outlined plans for the convention to be held at Del Monte Hotel, Del Monte, Cal., on May 21 and 22. Group leaders have arranged to lead discussions of the various divisions of the seed business including field seeds, retail seed dealing and wholesale dealing. A banquet will be given on the evening of the 21st at the Del Monte Hotel at which Wm. Cuthbertson will be the principal speaker.

Springfield, Ill.—The principal activity of the Seed Laboratory of the Illinois Department of Agriculture during March was the analysis and inspection of a total of 934 samples of seed sent in by dealers, consisting of 478 red clover, 96 alsike, 99 timothy, 40 mammoth clover, 120 sweet clover, 30 alfalfa, 62 mixtures, 2 rape, 5 millet, 1 red top and 1 Kentucky blue grass. Of these 79 were found unsalable for seeding purposes, red clover 49, sweet clover 7, mixtures 7, alsike 5, mammoth clover 5, timothy 4, alfalfa 1 and red top 1. With recleaning some of these seeds were found salable. Inspectors took 25 samples of seed of which 9 were found unsalable under the state law and were ordered returned to the shipper.

Toledo, O.—The specifications for delivery of prime clover seed on contract have been slightly changed by the Seed Com'te of the Toledo Produce Exchange, and was made effective as of Apr. 8. Prime red clover must now be fair color, dry, sound, reasonably clean and only slightly mixed with brown, purity to be not lower than 99.25%. Dodder contents shall not exceed one grain in every five grams of seed nor shall more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1% of other varieties of seeds of alfalfa, alsike, clover, white clover and sweet clover, nor more than $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of any one variety of the mentioned seeds with the exception of alfalfa seed be contained. Alfalfa seed contained in prime red clover may equal forty one-hundredths of 1%. Content of weed seeds and inert matter shall not exceed $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% of any one variety nor total more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%.

The Liverpool Corn Trade Ass'n has adopted a new rule that sales of imported grain, seed and meal shall be subject to a discount of $\frac{1}{4}$ per cent for cash in 7 days. The sellers will swell their prices by at least $\frac{1}{2}$ % to provide for the loss.

A practical summary of information on the European corn borer is given in "European Corn Borer in Pennsylvania," by C. H. Hadley (Penn. Dept. Agr. Circ. 2). In Pennsylvania the pest infests all of Erie and Crawford Counties and parts of Mercer and Warren Counties in northwestern part of the state.

Ohio Tests Poor Alfalfa Seed.

Considerable quantities of low grade western alfalfa seed of low germination and purity has made its appearance on some Ohio markets, due probably to the strong demand and high price for good seed. Several samples have been tested at the Ohio Experiment Station and averaged 15 to 30 per cent badly shriveled seeds. Germination ranged from 51 to 67 per cent. Objectional seeds like Russian thistle and Western Gum plant were found in this seed which was priced at \$7 to \$9 per bu. Both of these weeds will grow on Ohio soil and might develop into obnoxious pests.

Information collected by the Ohio Experiment Station shows that Northwestern alfalfa seed testing 99.5 per cent purity and 94 per cent germination can be had for \$14 per bu. of 60 pounds. Seeding this at the rate of 12 pounds would cost \$2.80 per acre. To secure an equal stand from the low grade seed would require 17 to 22 pounds, costing \$2 to \$3.30 per acre, depending on the quality and price.

Wise dealers will handle and advocate only the pure, high germinating seed. In their own interests they cannot do otherwise.

A Good Demand Prospective for Soy Beans.

Farming conditions indicate a strong demand for soy beans and high prices for seed of high germinating qualities. That there is a shortage of good seed is apparent from the reports of seedsmen who are always closely in touch with the situation.

Last fall the season was cold and wet and a freeze caught unharvested crops with high moisture content. Careful testing by a number of seedsmen disclose much of the available soy bean seed has germination of less than 50%. A rise of over \$2 has been already registered for seed that will test better than 90%.

This spring the season is over 3 weeks late. To maintain the proper rotation of their crops farmers are wondering what to sow in the abandoned wheat acreage and the fields in which they can not plant the intended oats due to the late season. They will wonder some more when much of the oats that are being sown turn up a poor stand and must be abandoned. Soy beans is the answer. They may be planted late and yet produce a good stand and a profit.

Supply your patrons with good soy bean seed.

Seed a Factory Product.

In the elaborate treatment necessitated by the advancing standards of both the grower and the trade, seeds are now in the nature of a manufactured product turned out by a factory employing complicated machinery, laboratories and expert bacteriologists. The raw material is the seed as it comes from the farm with its quota of weed seeds, chaff, dirt and broken and imperfect seeds.

When it arrives at the seed house the factory process begins at once by means of machinery, much of which is guarded with great secrecy by its owners as it has been recently devised. It is complicated but of growing efficiency and the seed is purified in a hurry and after it comes from the machines it is seed only of the plant desired.

Then the scientists begin their work to determine whether the seed had good germinating ability. It is also examined by bacteriologists for the presence of fungus pests to determine if treatment to kill the fungus spores is necessary. When all the processes are complete the seed is ready for the market and the buyer may know just how pure the seed he buys is and what germination he may expect. He is also informed in many cases as to its adaptability for his section of the country if he desires this information, necessary in the cases of corn and alfalfa, and a few other grains.

Owing to the great amount of work necessary to bring the seed up to the grade now demanded by the trade it is much more expensive than seed bought off the farm just as it is harvested, but the added expense is an economy when the crops are considered. The planting of seed only partly cleaned or not cleaned at all is merely perpetuating a fine growth of weeds in the field with a corresponding diminution of production per acre. Pure seed is a real economy and a money-maker.

Bill for Seed Staining Passes House and Senate.

The Gooding bill passed the Senate on Apr. 5. The following day the House passed the revised Ketcham bill. Some slight differences between the bills will cause them to go to conference. But no unusual delay is anticipated in final passage of this seed staining legislation.

These bills authorize the Department of Agriculture to stain all imports of clover and alfalfa seed with a dye that is insoluble in water, probably eosin, using red to distinguish unadaptable seed and other colors to show the origin of adaptable seed. To avoid diplomatic difficulties seed from Canada will also come under this legislation.

The revised Ketcham bill provides that the Sec'y of Agriculture shall conduct public hearings before declaring a seed unadaptable and staining it red, and such staining shall not begin for 90 days after the publication of his decision.

Staining will be done with an alcoholic coloring and an hypodermic needle so the contents of a bag may be stained without disturbing. From one to 10 per cent of the seed in a bag will be colored, at various points, which is believed to be sufficient to insure identification.

Frozen loans in inflated tobacco lands has necessitated the closing of several rural banks in the state of Kentucky. If the pool had only boosted the price as the agitators claim, it might have saved these institutions.

Grease-Tube Method Solves Motor Lubrication.

Proper lubrication of motors was always a vexatious problem until it was greatly simplified through the advent of the ball-bearing motor with its inherent low bearing friction. Fairbanks, Morse & Co., pioneers in developing the ball-bearing motor, have demonstrated during the past fifteen years that by use of a suitable grease the lubrication of this motor is reduced to a 20-minute job once a year.

Now they have introduced another improvement that further simplifies motor lubrication. It is in furnishing the proper greases in collapsible tubes, each containing just enough grease for a motor's annual requirements. After flushing out the old grease with kerosene as directed in printed instructions supplied with the tube, the new FMCO grease is squeezed from the grease tube directly into the bearing.

The directions show just how much to put into each bearing for the best results. Four sizes of tubes are available for corresponding sizes of bearings.

There are many advantages in this tube method of greasing. The kind of grease best adapted for ball-bearing is used. It is of the proper adhesiveness to cling to the balls; it maintains its consistency through all normal temperatures without being too stiff when starting in the cold, or melting and flowing out of the bearing when running at full load.

The grease is free from gritty or corrosive constituents. No dirt or other deleterious matter is introduced into the bearing. The likelihood of using a stick or other random object of questionable cleanliness of taking grease from an open can to the bearing is entirely eliminated. The cap of the housing is not removed, only the plug. No grease is wasted or smeared outside of the housing and no wiping is needed. Just the right amount of grease required for the most perfect lubrication is used in each bearing.

It must not be assumed, because the grease is furnished in tubes, that this is an expensive method. It is actually found that the slight cost of the tubes is usually offset by the elimi-

nation of waste in the use of grease. This refined method of greasing therefore secures both economy and convenience in lubrication and maintains the efficiency of the bearing at its highest point.

Ringsted, Ia.—A carload of corn sugar was recently delivered to the Farmers Elevator Co. and sold in this vicinity, the people patriotically favoring corn sugar over cane. Next!

Representatives of the wheat pools in Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado and Texas recently met in Wichita, Kan., and authorized merger of their selling plans and creation of a new central selling agency. The co-operative ass'ns of the 5 states expected such an agency to be established by a board of trustees meeting in Wichita, Kan., on Apr. 19. Wheat growers near a strong, milling wheat market, throw away all advantage when they join a wheat pool.

HESS PNEUMATIC GRAIN DRIERS

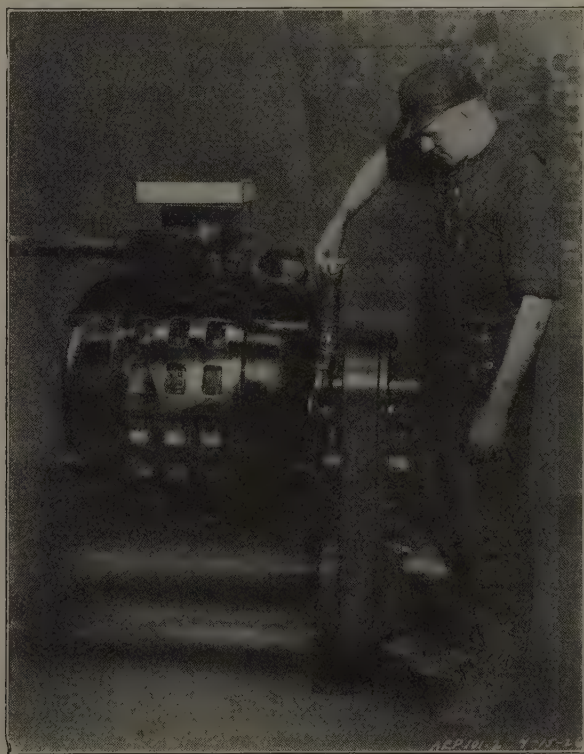
Used everywhere—
NONE BETTER

For twenty-five years this drier has led all others in efficiency, economy and convenience. Made in various sizes, suitable for all grain drying needs. Tell us your wants.

**HESS WARMING &
VENTILATING CO.**

1207 So. Western Ave.

CHICAGO



Grease Tubes for Motor Lubrication.

Feedstuffs

Norfolk, Va.—The Norfolk Feed Milling Co. has been reorganized. B. F. Metzger is pres. and J. Haller, sec'y-treas.

Chicago, Ill.—The Bertley Co., millfeed jobbing, has moved its offices to more convenient quarters in La Salle street.

Enid, Okla.—"Biddy's Best, Your Best Buy," has been filed under serial number 224,328 by Geis-Price Elevator Co., for chicken feed.

Lamar, Colo.—The Farmers Co-operative Alfalfa Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$50,000 by O. H. Lubbers, M. E. Snider, and J. O. Stream.

Meridian, Miss.—Fire destroyed the mixed feed and milling plant of the Sturges Co. early this month. Loss was estimated at \$100,000, partially covered by insurance.

Penn Grove, Cal.—C. W. Ronsheimer has sold his feed business, including the property of about 2½ acres, two warehouses and a garage, to the Poultry Producers of Central California.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Northern Milling Co. has purchased Diamond Mill No. 2 of the Sheffield Elevator Co., a feed mill. The former's mill at Minneapolis burned about 2 months ago.

Fort Worth, Tex.—Even tho "Sister Sue" does adopt some new and inappropriate name, the Texas dealers will always think of and call her "Sister Sue" as before. A nick name once established is never forgotten or lost.

Kansas City, Mo.—Lucius M. Couch, 62, wholesale feed dealer, died on Apr. 19 from influenza and a consequent weak heart. He was a descendant of John Quincy Adams, the 6th Pres. of the United States. A widow and a daughter survive him.—P. J. P.

Feeding experiments show that the quality and palatability of lamb chops from wheat fed lambs is finer and more delicious than those from lambs fed on screenings. Experiments were conducted at the Montana State College Experiment Station.

Draper, Utah—The Draper Poultry Ass'n has just completed construction of a concrete grain warehouse and feed mixing plant equipped with latest mixing machinery with capacity for 1,000 lbs. of feed per minute. The plant will be in operation by May 1.—Lee. J. Anderson.

Peoria, Ill.—The American Milling Co., formerly incorporated under the laws of New Jersey for \$2,450,000, has reincorporated under the laws of the state of Delaware for \$3,000,000. The home office of the company is located at Camden, N. J. The name and officers will remain the same.

Detroit, Mich.—D. H. Van Pelt has resigned as district sales manager for District No. 1 of the Larro Milling Co. to take the sales managership of the Universal Feed Co. at Fort Worth, Tex. His place was filled with L. N. Sloan from District 2, leaving another vacancy that was filled with Clinton Hooper.

Columbus, O.—The annual meeting of the Ohio Millers State Ass'n passed the following resolution: Whereas the Ohio Department of Agriculture, thru the Division of Feedstuffs, has now developed into a revenue producer contrary to the constitution of the State of Ohio; be it resolved by the Ohio Millers' State Ass'n in regular annual meeting in Columbus, O., Apr. 15-16, that we file a formal protest to the proper officer or officers. Be it further resolved that the Ass'n petition the next general assembly when in session to reduce the license fee on feedstuffs to \$10 per year instead of \$20.

Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Men Meet.

Members of the Southeastern Pennsylvania Feed Merchants Ass'n gathered at Pottstown, Pa., last month for a conference presided over by Robert J. Mattern, West Point, Pa., pres. of the organization.

Dr. Brunner, of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Department, discussed livestock sanitation, emphasizing the need of tuberculous eradication in dairy cows.

Geo. A. Stewart, State Bureau of Markets, Harrisburg, talked on standardized grading of wheat, hay and other farm products. Wheat shows considerable difference in quality from year to year, and he advocated evolving some method for blending wheat so as to produce as nearly a standard grade as possible. He favored better farm methods and better feeding of livestock for Pennsylvania dairy men.

Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Hold Successful Meeting.

Efforts of the officials of the Massachusetts Retail Grain Dealers Ass'n to make their meeting at Worcester, Mass., on March 30 a real success met ready response on the part of their members, and with sixty feed merchants present this marked up one of the largest attendance records of the ass'n.

Following an appetizing luncheon at the Bancroft Hotel, Pres. H. L. Ryther called the business session to order.

Yielding to the urgent appeal of the Ass'n's Executive Com'te, J. A. Sturges reconsidered his former determination to relinquish his work as sec'y and will serve in his present capacity for another term. His consent to continue in service is highly gratifying to the membership.

W. A. CLARK, Pres. of the New England Coal Dealers Ass'n, pointed out some of the accomplishments of his organization, emphasizing the fact that similar advantages would come to the grain and feed trade if they loyally support their organization. This speaker made an urgent appeal for a keen realization on the part of the ass'n members that the value of the ass'n was sure to be in proportion to the personal interest of the individual members. "Your officers alone can't make the ass'n work a success, but if each individual member will work with the officials, your organization will prove worth while to your industry," said Mr. Clark, in summing up his experience as a member and officer of one of New England's progressive dealers associations.

C. E. KIFF, of Delhi, N. Y., was introduced as a feed merchant who has succeeded in an auspicious way through the installation of a mixing plant in his retail place of business in one of the heavy dairy sections of the Empire State. Mr. Kiff in a very clear-cut address told of his experience in mixing a ration of his own. He pointed out the necessity of large storage facilities, ample capital, expert feed knowledge, and painstaking care in manufacture as the means of his success. He explained his method of handling his ration business by stating that as a general proposition he books his farm trade early in the season for their full feed season's ration requirements, and, by exercising good judgment on what is apt to happen in the feed market, has been able to pass on to his feeders very advantageous purchases. Last season Mr. Kiff booked his farmers early in the season with a guaranty against price decline.

"The trade is quick to discover and complain about changes in the make-up of rations," said Mr. Kiff, in explaining the importance of maintaining uniformity in the manufacture of feeds. "If there is any difference in the appearance of the feed, it is the tendency of the purchasers to suspect a change in formula. The feed merchants who go into the mixing business must go to the limit to maintain a fixed formula and a uniform feed."

In the discussion following Mr. Kiff's ad-

dress, a point was made that his success as a mixer rested to quite an extent upon his ability to purchase his materials at the low point of the market, and that such a plan would not be practical to dealers unable to buy at the low points.

CHARLES STAFF, Detroit, Mich., called the attention of the association members to some of the big problems sure to be encountered in the mixing business. He emphasized the necessity of the development of formulas from careful research and experimental work; also the safeguarding of the ration from the standpoint of using only ingredients of the highest quality, which could be satisfactorily determined only by a well equipped chemical laboratory; and the absolute necessity of blending large quantities of each of the materials used in the feed, in order to insure uniformity. He spent some time talking on the overhead cost of operating a mixing plant, pointing out the many items of expense that are so easily overlooked in calculating overhead, unless a very thorough and accurate accounting department is maintained. Mr. Staff ventured the opinion that very few feed dealers who have installed mixers really know the overhead cost per ton for manufacturing the rations which they produce.

AUSTIN W. CARPENTER made a strong appeal to all dealers to carry on educational campaigns for better dairy methods in their respective trade centers. "One of the reasons why you report slow collections is found in the lack of profit dairy farmers are taking from their cows." We need better cows, better feeds, and better feeding methods. Pointing out the fallacy of the demand for cheap feeds for economical operation of dairy herds, Mr. Carpenter placed the trouble on waste of feed rather than its cost. Said he, "It is the waste of feed, not its cost, that is eating away dairy farm profits." In the opinion of this speaker, if feed dealers the country over will put forth a real effort to get their customers to feed correctly the rations they purchase, the dairy and poultry profits could be greatly increased.

Touching on the competition of the co-operative farm pool organizations, Mr. Carpenter stressed the mistake that is so frequently made of trying to meet this type of competition from a price standpoint. Referring to other lines of business the speaker declared that study of merchandising in practically every line of business offered vigorous proof that co-operative competition had never been successfully and permanently met by lowering prices. "Quality merchandise and efficient dealer service are the two fundamental requirements for a retail merchant to use in holding his trade in the face of co-operative competition," said Mr. Carpenter in summing up his views of this important dealer problem.

Kansas City Hay Men Fight Burdensome Law.

Contending that 95% of the hay handled by the merchants of Kansas City was shipped from points in other states Bryant Arnold and 46 other Kansas City hay commission merchants filed suit for an injunction to restrain Forest W. Hanna, county prosecutor and C. P. Anderson, state markets commissioner, from enforcing the state marketing law.

A provision of this law places a \$25 yearly tax on hay dealers and subjects them to rigid supervision by the state markets commissioner, he being granted power to investigate the books and records of the merchants to observe how closely the regulations are being followed.

The suit was brought to trial before Judge Fred W. Coon in the Circuit Court. He declared the law, enacted by the last legislature, was unconstitutional because it constituted class legislation, violated the search and seizure law and conflicted with the interstate commerce law.—P. J. P.

Grain Carriers

Washington, D. C.—The Senate has confirmed nomination of Thomas F. Woodlock for Interstate Commerce Commissioner.

Canadian railroads loaded a total of 4,583 cars of grain and grain products. During the week ending Apr. 3 compared to 5,317 cars during the same week a year ago.

Surplus serviceable equipment for the period ending Mar. 31, was 95,478 box cars, 104,280 coal cars and 246,549 all freight cars. Practically no car shortage for the same period was reported.

The average grain haul in Canada east bound to the head of the lakes is 721 miles, westbound to Vancouver, 784 miles, according to a statement tabled in Parliament. It also showed American rail rates on grain were much higher than corresponding Canadian rail rates.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The Dutch steamer Alderamin cleared for Rotterdam on Apr. 17 with approximately 520,000 bus. of wheat, corn, barley and oats in her hold, the largest grain cargo to ever leave this port. In spite of it the freighter went to New York to take on an additional 82,000 bus. of grain.

Kansas City, Mo.—Grain firms here have protested the collection of various switching charges by the Frisco railroad on shipments going to competitive territory. The Frisco absorbed these charges for years but later decided to collect them. A refund is asked before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

A meeting of the Shippers Conference of Greater New York recently held, unanimously endorsed the attitude of the National Industrial Traffic League when it adopted a resolution opposing any plans for consolidation of railroads other than by voluntary agreement.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 37,673 cars during the week ending Apr. 3, a decrease of 639 cars under the week previous, but an increase of 3,306 cars over the same week in 1925. In western districts alone, loading totaled 21,654 cars, an increase of 2,170 cars over the corresponding week last year.

Des Moines, Ia.—A hearing was conducted here by the I. C. C. Apr. 22, on grain rates from Minneapolis to St. Louis, St. Joseph, Atchison, Kansas City and other southern points. Complaint was brought by the St. Joseph Grain Exchange, which contended St. Louis rates from Minneapolis were preferential.—P. J. P.

Dallas, Tex.—A hearing on the proposed grain rates from Kansas, Oklahoma and Colorado to Louisiana began here on Apr. 22. Texas millers have joined the grain men in protesting the proposed rates, claiming their inauguration would eliminate the storage business millers and grain men now enjoy on grain moving through Texas.

Complainants at the hearing of docket 16510, American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, v. Abilene & Southern, involving cottonseed rates from points in the southwest thru transit points to destinations in the east, contended that the same relationship between cottonseed cake and meal rates and corn rates should be maintained east of the Mississippi river as is maintained in western territory where the former rates are 110% of the corn rates.

Montreal, Que.—Protests are being lodged with the Dominion government by Canadian lake and river shippers, against the American practice of loading grain cargoes at Fort William, carrying the grain

to Buffalo, and trans-shipping via other American vessels to Montreal. They contend this violates the coasting regulations of the Dominion, which prohibit foreign vessels carrying Canadian products from one Canadian port to another.

The Watson-Parker Bill, which would abolish the railroad labor board and substitute another method of settling disputes falling under its jurisdiction, is not the "peace plan" it is represented to be, according to a com'te of railroad presidents before President Coolidge. They called his attention to the position of 19 roads which have voted within the Ass'n of Railway Executives opposing the measure.

Railway taxes reached the highest point ever attained in the calendar year 1925. Figures now available for January, 1926, indicate that the upward trend is still continuing, the taxes paid by the railways in that month being \$1,317,492 greater than the taxes in January, 1925. In January, 1925, taxes consumed 5.6 cents out of every dollar of railway operating revenues, while in January, 1926, they took 5.9 cents out of every dollar of revenues.

Insurance underwriters have canceled all insurance on canal boats and cargoes scheduled for the New York barge canal for the coming season. The canal has generally been regarded as a "white elephant" and this act on the part of the underwriters may cause it to carry no boats this summer. The insurance companies contend losses on the canal in its present dilapidated condition are so numerous that they can no longer assume the risks unless the state immediately sets about improvements.

Construction of 3 towboats and 15 steel barges, the latter of 4 to 500 tons capacity, each with capacity of 250 tons on 4 feet of draft to be used in barge service on the Upper Mississippi between St. Louis and Twin Cities was planned at a conference between War Department officials and representatives of the Upper River Barge Line Co. early this month. The latter will furnish \$600,000 capital. The service will be established by the Inland Waterways Corp.

Shenandoah, Ia.—A petition for suspension of the increased grain rate to St. Louis and Kansas City has been filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by representatives of the Page, Fremont, Mills and Montgomery county farm buros, the chambers of commerce of Shenandoah and Red Oak, and the community clubs of Clarinda, Sidney and Malvern. It claims the increase makes the rate to St. Louis less than 5% lower than to Chicago, whereas the distance is 21.5% less.

Washington, D. C.—The Cummins bill to enforce consolidation of railroads after an experimental period, has been favorably reported out by the Senate Interstate Commerce Com'te, tho doubt is entertained about passage of the bill at this session. Its passage would grant railroads 5 years in which to consolidate voluntarily, after which the Interstate Commerce Commission would unify those which failed to do so, in accordance with the public interest. It is estimated that consolidation would avoid abandonment or poor service on the part of at least 60,000 miles of railroads.

Grand Island, Neb.—Grain rates from Nebraska and Kansas to California destinations was the subject of a conference at Omaha attended by E. P. Ryan, of the Grand Island Chamber of Commerce. It is shown that Omaha grain men can buy Grand Island corn, ship it to Omaha via the Union Pacific and back-haul the corn thru Grand Island to the coast at 61 cents, the same rate that is paid by the Grand Island shipper if he ships direct to the coast. The Interstate Commerce Commission terms this wasteful transportation and indicates railroads might make additional charges for the back-haul service.

Urgent Problems Confronting Farmers and Grain Dealers.

[Continued from page 477.]

use of capital, whether he borrows it or provides it himself.

To create public agencies to supplant existing agencies of distribution by means of federal or state aid, and by means of law enactments of the kind and character which are now on the books of many states, are, in effect, attempting to change human nature by law, because the first step in cooperation is the practice of self-restraint on the part of those who would cooperate.

When individual producers get into the frame of mind where they actually want to cooperate with others of the same frame of mind, they can do it without law enactments and without public aid, but they must first take inventory of themselves and find out which of their personal liberties they must sacrifice for the sake of the cooperation, public agencies would thrust upon them. They cannot have both public aid and all of their personal liberties at one and the same time, any more than independent dealers can have business all their own way, and without competition and the usual legal restraints.

All that any substantial business man wants is a fair field and no favor. When producers get into this same frame of mind, divest themselves of all thought of public aid, and prepare themselves to play the game, they will succeed.

A business enterprise to succeed may have few handicaps, and most every one will agree that the straight corporation is freer from legal entanglements than the cooperatives. Therefore, I maintain that many of the future National and Regional marketing programs will be worked out on a straight business corporation plan. It can do business for anybody without restraint, and thus serve the community. It can limit the earnings of the capital invested, but must make them high enough to attract working capital. It can divide its surplus earnings with its stockholder customers. It can be managed efficiently because it can enlarge or contract its business as conditions warrant, because it does not have to depend upon its membership to furnish the business. It gets business because it can meet competition.

The occurrence of the European corn borer in various parts of the corn-growing regions of Argentina is recorded in "European Corn Borer" by L. R. Sobrero (*Gac. Rural* [Buenos Aires], 18 [1924], No. 209).

Confirmation Blanks

Simple - Complete - Safe

If you would avoid trade disputes and differences, and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and retains the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intention upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

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Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8".

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Supreme Court Decisions

Carbon Copies of Bills of Lading in Evidence.—Carbon copies of Bs/L showing shipments of material to defendants, which copies were made at same time and by same mechanical operations as originals, held admissible, where no notice was given to produce originals.—*Standard Sand & Gravel Corporation v. McClay et al.*, Supreme Court of North Carolina. 131 S.E. 754.

Warehousemen.—Receipt, wherein warehouseman released itself from liability for goods stored with it for fire, held invalid, in view of Rev. St. 1925, arts. 5619, 5633, in so far as it attempted to excuse warehouseman from consequences of its negligence.—*Cameron Compress Co. v. Whittington*, Commission of Appeals of Texas. 280 S.W. 527.

Failure to Give Shipping Instructions.—Seller of corn, which had been carrying it for several months, and receiving no response to requests for shipping instructions, held warranted in canceling contracts, without notice to buyer or intent to do so, and suing for breach thereof.—*In re Walker Grain Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals*. 10 Fed. (2d) 304.

Measure of Damages for Breach of Contract.—Where subject-matter of each sale of sorghum seed was identified, weighed, placed in a deliverable state, shipped to place of delivery, and tendered to buyer, when breaches on buyer's part occurred, actual damage to seller was difference between contract price and amount he could obtain for property on resale, plus expenses incident thereto.—*Griffin Grocery Co. v. Richardson*, U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals. 10 Fed. (2d) 467.

Forged Bill of Lading.—Collecting bank, which, relying on false information received from drawer, represented that consular invoices had been sent direct to drawee, held liable to drawee thereby induced to pay drafts against forged Bs/L, notwithstanding such representation may not have been sole inducing cause of payment. Under Personal Property Law, § 223, bank, which discounts and collects draft against forged Bs/L securing it, is not liable to drawee for amount of draft.—*Archibald & Lewis Co. v. Banque Internationale De Commerce et al.*, Supreme Court of New York. 214 N. Y. Supp. 367.

Connecting Carriers.—The connecting carrier, sued jointly with the initial carrier for damage to shipment not accompanied by shipper, though liable only for damage on its own line, has burden of showing where the injury occurred. Delivery of shipment to initial carrier in good condition creates presumption of delivery to connecting carrier in same condition, throwing burden on latter to show the contrary; especially where the carriers are jointly sued and the shipper does not accompany the shipment.—*L. & N. R. Co. v. Schaeffer*, Court of Appeals of Kentucky. 280 S.W. 974.

Proving Account Sales.—In an action by a commission company to recover for handling and selling cane seed, it was not error to admit in evidence duplicate or carbon copies of statements prepared by the bookkeeper, showing the amount advanced on the seed to the consignor, the amount for which it was sold, and the difference due either party from the transaction, where the other or original copies of the statements had been mailed to the consignor at the time, even though some of the items contained in such statement were taken from the company's books, where it was also shown that the bookkeeper kept all the records, made out all statements, attended to correspondence, kept account of the seed received, of the amount on hand, sold the seed at retail at the elevator, and attended to prac-

tically all the details of the business except the manual labor in handling the seed, and who testified from personal knowledge, giving details of each of the transactions mentioned in the statements introduced, and, while so testifying, referred to the books themselves.—*Priddy-Maer Elevator Co. v. E. T. Wenzel*, Supreme Court of Kansas. 243 Pac. 1016.

Negligence of Carrier.—Shipper, failing to file damage claim within four months, or bring case within proviso of Cummins Amendment, amending Interstate Commerce Act, § 20, as amended by Act June 29, 1906, § 7 (Comp. St. §§ 8592, 8604a), permitting recovery notwithstanding, if loss was due to delay or damage while loading, unloading, or in transit, by carelessness or negligence of carrier, cannot recover. Cummins Amendment, amending Interstate Commerce Act, § 20, as amended by Act June 29, 1906, § 7 (Comp. St. §§ 8592, 8604a), permitting shipper to recover for loss or damage due to "carelessness or negligence," though claim has not been timely filed, contemplates only actual negligent conduct; negligence in fact, not "presumed negligence," which arises from a rule of liability without fault.—*C. & O. Ry. Co. v. Thompson Mfg. Co.*, Supreme Court of the United States. 46 Sup. Ct. Rep. 318.

Failure to Give Shipping Instructions Gives Seller Right to Cancel.

The Brunswick Grain Co., of St. Joseph, Mo., has obtained a reversal of the decision by the Texas District Court in its suit against the Anchor Grain Co., in the case of the Walker Grain Co., bankrupt, of Fort Worth, Tex.

Brunswick shipped part of the corn called for by a contract of Feb. 15, 1918, at \$2.12 per bushel. On arrival at Fort Worth the market price had dropped and Walker refused to pay the drafts. Later the contract was extended, the seller to hold the corn for the buyer in a Fort Worth elevator.

The U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals said: Before the expiration of the specified time for shipping and thereafter the seller requested the buyer to give shipping instructions. The buyer did not comply with such requests, the last of which was made on May 1. At that time the seller had been carrying the unshipped corn at a charge of 2 cents per bushel per month, and had been doing so since April 15, but without any agreement to continue to do so for any definite time. On June 22 the seller canceled those contracts and charged the buyer with the difference between the contract price and the market price at that time. The fact that, when the seller's letter of May 1 was written, it was carrying the unshipped corn for an agreed charge, did not relieve the buyer of the duty of complying, within a reasonable time, with the seller's requests for shipping instructions.

In behalf of the buyer it was claimed that the seller was not entitled to cancel the contract on June 22, without notifying the buyer of its intention to do so. At that time the buyer had long been in default, both as to the corn which had been shipped and as to that which had not been shipped, had failed to pay for corn shipped to it by other sellers, and its license had been canceled by the Food Administration. It will may be inferred from the evidence that if, prior to June 22, the seller had given formal notice to the buyer of an intention to cancel, the buyer would have continued to fail to take and pay for the corn at the contract price, which was greatly more than the market price at that time. The buyer's long-continued failure to comply with its contract obligations after repeated demands to do so amounted to such a repudiation of its obligations as entitled the seller to treat the contracts as at an end and to sue for the

breach of them. *Hinckley v. Pittsburgh Steel Co.*, 121 U. S. 264, 7 S. Ct. 875, 30 L. Ed. 967; *Roehm v. Horst*, 178 U. S. 1, 20 S. Ct. 780, 44 L. Ed. 953. We do not think that the record now before us discloses any good reason for reaching a conclusion different from that reached in the case of *Walker Grain Co. v. Gregg Grain Co.* (C. C. A.) 268 F. 510, in which it was decided that the cancellations now in question were proper.

We think that the court erred in disallowing appellant's claim. Its order to that effect is reversed.—10 Fed. (2d) 304.

Shipper Bears Loss in Disposal of Off Grades.

Gerlach-Higgins Milling Co., Shattuck, Okla., plaintiff, v. U. S. Strader Grain Co., Amarillo, Tex., defendant, before arbitration com'te No. 4 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of E. W. Crouch, E. Wilkinson and Tom F. Connally.

This case grows out of a sale, Aug. 10, 1925, by the Gerlach-Higgins Milling Co., of Shattuck, Okla., to the U. S. Strader Grain Co., of Amarillo, Tex., of one car of No. 1 wheat, basis dark hard winter, at \$1.95 a bushel delivered Texas common points or group three, destination weights, destination grades, shipment now loaded.

The plaintiff in this case does not file a copy of his confirmation of sale, but he attaches to his papers a copy of the confirmation of purchase from the U. S. Strader Grain Co., which reads as above, with several other clauses, not necessary to be included as bearing on this transaction, with the exception of the last clause, which reads as follows: "Delivery of grain on this contract not perfected until grain reaches destination and has been inspected and weighed."

There seems to be no dispute as to the terms or conditions of the contract, as the plaintiff has filed with his record the defendant's confirmation and makes no objection to same. The car shipped on this contract, A. T. 36042, graded at Amarillo, two hard winter, but at final destination, which was San Antonio, the official inspection reads "sample grade hard wheat, heating and musty."

The car was, on instructions from the plaintiff, forwarded from San Antonio to Fort Worth, and graded at Fort Worth, Texas, "sample grade dark hard wheat, heating, musty, sprouting at one end."

The plaintiff in this case claims a loss in quality, demurrage, excess freight on shipment to new destination, inspection, etc., amounting to \$426.96, \$288.16 being loss because of 19 cents a bushel difference in the price.

From all the records in this case, the car was sold destination weights and grades at \$1.95 a bushel basis No. 1 dark hard winter, No. 2's to apply at 1 cent discount, No. 3's at 2 cents discount, but nothing in the contract to cover sample grade wheat.

When the car arrived at destination "sample and heating" it was rejected. The plaintiff, on being advised of the rejection at San Antonio, wired the defendant as follows: "Divert car A. T. 36042 at San Antonio to Fort Worth to our order on original B/L. Let all freight charges follow on car, draw draft against original B/L attached for advances made on wheat and collection charges through Shattuck National Bank and we will pay same." The defendant promptly diverted this car and took out an exchange B/L.

The plaintiff claims a loss because of overcharge in freight amounting to \$89.30 and alleges that had reconsigning been noted across the original B/L and no exchange B/L issued that the \$89.30 freight charges assessed by the railroad company for indirect service would not have been assessed.

This com'te is of the opinion that the car of wheat shipped did not fill the terms of sale at destination and that the defendant was, therefore, within its rights in rejecting same. In forwarding the car from San Antonio to Fort Worth he acted on instructions of the plaintiff and of necessity was the agent of the plaintiff. If he exercised reasonable diligence in carrying out these instructions, no liability could be attached to his actions.

It has generally been the custom for railroads in handling reconsignments to take up and cancel the original B/L and issue in lieu of the original B/L a new B/L bearing the notation "issued in exchange for the original B/L" and the shipper's rights under the exchange B/L are exactly the same as if diversion had been accomplished by writing the new destination across the face of the original B/L.

After considering all the testimony in this case, the com'te reaches the conclusion that the U. S. Strader Grain Co. was justified in its refusal to accept the car of wheat on contract, that if there was any overcharge in freight it was for the account of the plaintiff, Gerlach-Higgins Milling Co., and should have been collected by it in an overcharge claim.

We find for the defendant and assess the cost of arbitration against the plaintiff.

Grain Claims Bureau, Inc.

19 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Audits for purpose of recovering your freight claim losses will cost you nothing. We will not fail to fully protect your interests. Our charges will never exceed 33 1/3% of amount recovered; frequently less. We would like to serve YOU.

W. S. BRAUDT, HARRY J. BERMAN,
Pres. and Treas. General Counsel

I. C. C. Activities.

Dismissal was ordered by the I. C. C., in docket 16020, Manufacturers Ass'n of Chicago Heights v. B. & O. et al., on finding the carload rate on soya beans from Norfolk, Va., to Chicago Heights, Ill., in June of 1922, not unreasonable.

The Kansas City Flour Mills Co., Anthony, Kan., has filed complaint against the Santa Fe, alleging unduly prejudicial rates and charges on sacks of flour milled in transit from wheat originating at Hunnewell, Kan., to Denver. A cease and desist order and reparation is asked.

Complaint has been filed against the New York Central et al. by the American Maize Products Co. charging unduly prejudicial rates and charges on gluten feed from Roby, Ind., to Hobart, N. Y., and other points in New York state. Reparation, and just and reasonable rates and charges is asked.

Flax seed rates not exceeding 112% of the wheat rates was prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket 16270, Board of Railroad Commissioners of the State of South Dakota v. C. & N. W. et al. Minnesota interstate rates are thereby condemned. The new basis was made effective as of Mar. 6.

Examiner Fleming, in his tentative report to the Interstate Commerce Commission, recommended that it find not unreasonable the rates as ordered on grain and grain products and flax seed from North Dakota points to Minneapolis and Duluth, and rates on grain and grain products other than flax seed from South Dakota to the same and various other markets. —P. J. P.

The Santa Fe is defendant in a complaint filed by the Sioux City Grain Exchange alleging unreasonable prejudice and disadvantage against Sioux City and unreasonable preference of other grain markets because of failure to publish thru rates from South Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa points to Sioux City, tho such rates are published to other markets. Reasonable rates are asked.

Dismissal of docket 15855, Board of Trade of Chicago v. C. B. & Q. railroad et al., has been recommended by an examiner for the Interstate Commerce Commission on finding rates on grain from northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin points on designated lines of the I. C. and C. B. & Q. railroads to the Chicago district, and on feed in the opposite direction were not unreasonable nor unjust.

Kellogg & Miller, Amsterdam, N. Y., have filed complaint against the New York Central et al., charging excessive and unlawful rates and charges on ocean-borne, western domestic and Canadian flax seed to Amsterdam. Reparation estimated at \$100,000 and just and reasonable proportional rates and maximum and/or minimum proportional rates by rail from Buffalo and New York to Amsterdam is asked.

Kansas and Oklahoma milling interests were involved in docket 17146, Robinson Milling Co. et al. v. Abilene & Southern et al. The I. C. C. found rates on wheat bran in straight carloads and in mixed cars from western and southwestern states to destinations in Louisiana, Texas and New Mexico, in the 2 years immediately preceding filing of complaint, were reasonable and just. Reparation and waiver of undercharges had been sought.

The refusal of the Northern Pacific railroad to accord north Pacific Coast terminals rates on grain and grain products from points in trans-continental groups F and G and other points on lines east of Pasco and east of Spokane, on the T. N., via Portland to destinations from Centralia, north to and including Seattle, Tacoma and Everett, on shipments routed via Portland with milling-in-transit privileges at that point, led to docket 16661, Crown Mills v. Nor. Pac. et al., and a finding of undue prejudice, with an order to remove it.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has suspended proposed reductions in grain rates by the Kansas City Southern from Kansas City to Beaumont, Port Arthur and New Orleans until July 26. By the protested reductions wheat would move for 27½ cents instead of 30½ cents per hundred pounds and the corn rate would be 26 cents instead of 29, because the Kansas City Southern wanted to establish proportional rates from points west and northwest of Kansas City on export and coastwise movements. The Mississippi-Warrior River Barge Line, Western Trunk Lines, and others protested. Hearing is set for Apr. 24 in Kansas City.

Flax seed rates in carloads from points in Montana and North Dakota to Portland, Ore., are reasonable, according to the finding of the I. C. C. in docket 15872, Portland Linseed Oil Works, Inc., v. Great Northern et al.

The Interstate Commerce Commission examiner has proposed dismissal of docket 17085, Aberdeen Commercial Club et al. v. Camas Prairie railroad et al., on finding the coarse grain rate from Aberdeen and contiguous territory in South Dakota to destinations in Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon is not unreasonable. Complaint alleged the direct route rate on corn, oats, barley, rye, speltz and the feed products of those grains was unreasonable under the adjustment maintained from Minneapolis and Sioux City to the points mentioned.

Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Com'n the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

A. T. & S. F. supplement 4 to tariff 5655-A-4, I. C. C. No. 10204, issued Apr. 8, further suspends until May 9 Santa Fe tariff 5655-A-4.

E. B. Boyd supplement 5 to Circular No. 1-S, I. C. C. No. A-1644, of Western Trunk Lines, effective May 3, gives territorial application of rates on hay and straw.

I. C. supplement 59 to tariff 1537-G, 58 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, effective Apr. 22, cancels rates on grain and grain products from Chicago to Peoria and Pekin, Ill.

A. T. & S. F. supplement 3 to tariff 7124-G, Ill. C. C. No. 302, effective May 10, restricts the application of the rate on corn and oats from Joliet to Lockport, Ill.

C. G. W. tariff 50-P, Ill. C. C. 141, effective May 5, increases the charge on Order-Notify shipments held for surrender of B/L at destination on Illinois intrastate traffic from \$2.25 to \$2.70 per car.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 26 to Tariff 29329-F, I. C. C. No. C-11214, effective May 6, gives advances and reductions in wheat, wheat flour and corn rates between certain Iowa stations and Group A.

I. C. supplement 62 to tariff 1537-G, supplement 50 to I. C. C. No. A-9865, effective May 22, gives application of rates and shows reductions in the grain and grain products rates in the Indianapolis district.

A. & E. supplement 5 to tariff G. F. D. No. 9, Ill. C. C. No. 9, effective May 3, provides changes in rules and charges governing the inspection and disposition of grain, seed (field or grass), hay and straw, in carloads.

C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 11 to tariff 10389-I, I. C. C. No. C-11361, effective May 5, gives minimum weights on grain, grain products and seeds, also advances and reductions in rates on wheat, wheat flour and corn between certain Iowa stations and Groups 1 and 2.

C. R. I. & P. supplement 35 to tariff 22000-H, 33 to I. C. C. No. C-11168, effective May 7, gives application of proportional rates and minimum weights applicable on alfalfa meal, cotton seed, hull bran, cotton seed hulls, and seeds, except flax seed, also various meals and cakes used for feeds.

I. C. supplement 61 to tariff 1537-G, supplement 60 to Ill. C. C. No. A-748, issued Apr. 7, resupplies the effective date of rates on grain and grain products and articles taking same rates as shown in item 255-B, pages 5 and 6 of supplements Nos. 55 and 57 to I. C. tariff 1537-G, insofar as creating advances on Illinois intrastate traffic, until Oct. 8, 1926.

C. & E. I. supplement 21-A to tariff 600-A, Ill. C. C. No. 134, issued Mar. 17, further postpones the effective date of supplement 6 to C. & E. I. tariff 600-A, i.e., the rates shown on pages 11 to 27, inclusive, thereof (as amended on page 14 of supplement 8 to become effective July 13, 1925), which were to have become effective May 27, 1925, on Illinois State traffic, until June 15, 1926.

It would be wise to sort out cribbed corn as soon as the weather turns warm. Much of the corn is bound to spoil.

Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assure prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

- " B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- " C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- " D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- " E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:

- 411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00.
- 411-5 contains 60 sets Form A, 10 Form B, 10 Form C, 10 Form D and 10 Form E. Price, \$2.00.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Cipher Codes

Universal Grain Code: The only complete, the most up-to-date and latest grain code published. Effects a greater reduction in tolls than any other domestic code. Code words for the U. S. Standard Grades of Wheat, Corn and Oats. 150 pages, 4½x7 inches. Price, leather bound, \$3.00; paper, \$1.50.

Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code: With all supplements, for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.50; cloth, \$2.00.

Millers Telegraphic Cipher: (1917) For the milling and flour trades. 77 pages, 3¼x6 inches. cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

Cross Telegraphic Cipher Code: 7th edition revised for provision and grain trades. 145 pages 4½x5½ ins. Cloth bound. Price \$2.00.

A. B. C. Improved Fifth Edition Code, with Sup.: Reduces cable tolls 50% thru use of five-letter words, any two of which may be sent as one. Price in English, \$20.00.

Bentley's Complete Phrase Code: Contains nearly 1,000 million code words, any two of which can be sent as one word. Thru its use a saving of 50% can be effected in cablegrams. Appendix contains decimal money and list of bankers. 412 pages, 8¼x10½ inches. Bound in cloth, leather back and corners. \$15.00.

Baltimore Export Cable Code: Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6½x9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

Riverside Flour Code, Improved (5 letter revision) Sixth Edition. Retaining the essential features of the 5 edition published in 1901, for use in domestic and export trade. Size 6x7 inches, 304 pages. Bound in flexible leather, \$12.50.

Calpack Code (1923) is designed to succeed and replace the codes published by the J. K. Armsby Co., and the California Fruit Canners' Ass'n in the fruit and vegetable packing industry. Size 6¼x8¾ ins. 850 pages, bound in keratol. Price \$10.00.

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
309 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Lightning Protection for Elevators and Warehouses.

By H. C. LEE OF THE MUTUAL FIRE PREVENTION BUREAU.

Did you ever seriously consider the possible danger to your elevator from lightning? Do you know that for years past lightning has caused more fires in grain elevators than any other known cause? Do you know that the cost of protection is so low that an elevator owner cannot afford to do without it?

We are all familiar with the saying that "opposites attract." That is the reason that lightning strikes. A charge of electricity is built up in the clouds and at the same time the ground becomes charged. These two charges are of opposite polarity, that is positive and negative, and the attraction between them is proportional to the amount of the charge. When the attraction becomes strong enough the charges unite and the act of uniting causes what we know as lightning. Proper lightning protection dissipates the electrical charge in the ground as it is generated and so destroys the attraction.

Two methods of protecting elevators and warehouses against lightning damage are recognized. They are, first, a properly installed lightning rod system, and second, a properly grounded, completely metal clad building. Either one gives excellent protection when the work is properly done.

Standard lightning rod systems are installed by several manufacturers themselves, while other makers sell through local or district agents. The cost of installation for an ordinary elevator is very low and the installing company does all the work.

If you have a completely metal clad building the protection against lightning is easy. No system of rods is necessary. Just properly ground two diagonally opposite corners of the metal siding and the job is done. Such protection, however, necessitates iron cladding over the entire house, including the eaves. If the eaves are not iron clad it is necessary to bond over them, as illustrated herewith.

Lightning rod companies, in addition to installing complete rod system, also ground metal clad houses at a very small cost.

Grounding is the most important part of any lightning protection system. Without proper grounds the best system of rods and points in the country would be worthless from a protection standpoint.

Four methods of grounding are recognized as sufficient: (1) Attach ground connection to a water pipe. (2) Extend the lightning rod into the ground to moist earth. Such extension should never be shorter than eight feet. (3) Attach ground connection to a metal pipe or rod driven into permanently moist earth. Such pipe or rod should be at least three quarters of an inch in diameter. (4) Attach ground connection to a large metal plate which is buried below the moisture level. Connections to water pipe, driven pipe or rod, or to buried plate should be made with a section of standard lightning rod cable.

In grounding a metal clad building the connection to the metal cladding should be made with standard copper cable. It should extend at least four feet up the side of the house and should be fastened to the siding every six inches by means of a metal strip nailed over it, so clamping it to the siding. Such metal strips should be at least two inches wide and eight inches long. At the left in the illustration is shown the proper method of putting on the strips. These ground connections, as stated above, should be on diagonally opposite corners of the building.

If the building is covered with metal siding and roofing, but the cornice or eave is not covered, bonds should be provided on the two corners directly above the ground connections. Such bonds should be of standard copper lightning rod cable and should be long enough to extend at least four feet up the roof and four feet down the side. Care should be taken to avoid sharp bends. The proper method of applying such bond is shown at the right in the illustration.

The credits which insurance companies give for lightning protection differ in various territories, so we cannot say just what saving in your insurance cost might be made. Your own insurance office will be very glad to give you such information. However, we can say that any elevator carrying an ordinary amount of insurance on buildings and stock can save

enough to soon pay for the equipment. The more insurance you carry the sooner will you get back the cost of your lightning protection and thereafter the equipment will earn a lower fire insurance rate.

Lightning protection costs little and saves real money. This is the lightning season and an elevator, due to its height, is very susceptible. Your insurance company will be glad to give you any information you want. Drop a line right now while you are thinking about it, and find out just how many dollars it costs and how many dollars it saves. The facts will surprise you.

Stock in a new organization known as the Wheat Growers' Credit Corporation, a subsidiary of the North Dakota Wheat Growers' Ass'n, is being sold at \$5 a share. Thru its members of the ass'n will be granted loans on horses, machinery, live stock, and grain. What becomes of the \$5?

Insurance Notes.

Atlantic City, N. J.—The National Fire Prevention Ass'n will hold its annual convention here on May 10.

Grain doors piled too close to the elevator constitute a fire menace. They are usually of well-dried timber and easily catch fire.

Fremont, Neb.—Carol Sherman, the Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. representative here, resigned that position on Apr. 1.

Ground wires on rodged or iron-clad lightning protected elevators should occasionally be tested to make sure the solder connection between the wire and the ground rod is firm and secure.

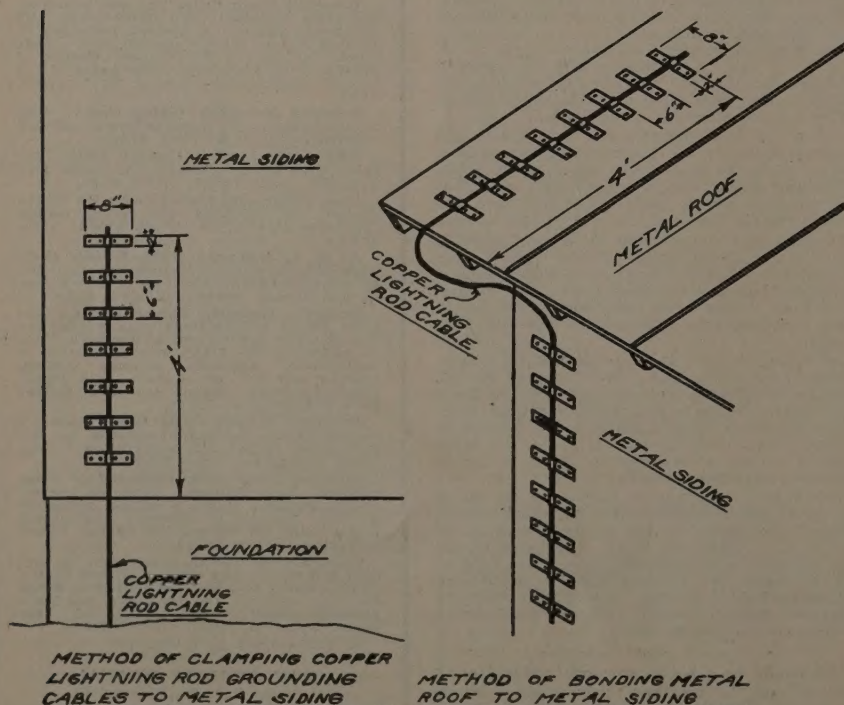
Heavily screening or boarding the open spots in an elevator will prevent the entrance of chance locomotive sparks with consequent possible results. Coincidentally it prevents the building of nests in various nooks and crannies by sparrows and other pests and add to the hazards.

Direct and alternating current motors using slip rings or sliding contacts often throw sparks. The danger of sparks in elevators is so apparent that it is hard to understand why every elevator owner does not either install fully inclosed motors or avoid this hazard by installing the old motor in a dust-proof, fire-resistive, well ventilated inclosure.

Elimination of fire hazards within the elevator is not enough. Eliminate also the external fire hazards to which the elevator may be exposed. If a tinder-wood building is close by the plant on the side from which the prevailing winds blow, it constitutes a dangerous exposure for which the elevator owner must pay in premiums. When possible it is sometimes better to buy and tear down such hazards rather than endure them and worry about the risk.

Unclaimed Pool Money?

We have never seen a statement from the Pools with regard to the amounts of money left in their hands because of failure to present participation certificates. It will be remembered that in winding up the Wheat Board accounts for 1919-20 it was found that a large sum of money running into the hundreds of thousands of dollars had remained unclaimed. At that time the idea of participation certificates was new and their probable value was not appreciated in many cases. It is to be expected that very much greater care has been taken with regard to the participation certificates issued by the Pools and that the percentage of unclaimed monies will be much smaller than in the Wheat Board year. It is rather surprising that no reference to this matter has been made in any Pool statement.—*Grain Trade News, Winnipeg.*



Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book

This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is hauling a number of loads at a time. The above illustration shows the left hand side of the sheet which remains in the book. The outer half has the same rulings, but is printed on the other side of the sheet, so that when sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon is inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry. Each page has room for 33 loads and is machine perforated down the middle so outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company.

The book is 12x12 inches, check bound with canvas back, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of carbon.

Order Form 66. Price \$3.00. Weight 4 lbs.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Illinois

Lightning Protection

PAYS FOR ITSELF IN ACTUAL CASH

THE initial cost is very small and the saving in the cost of your insurance means many extra dollars in your pocket every year. Your insurance company or this office will be glad to give you standards for such protection and to estimate your savings in cost of insurance.

Mutual Fire Prevention Bureau

230 East Ohio Street Chicago

Representing the
MILL MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANIES

Scale and Credit Tickets

Form 51 duplicating, size 5½x13¾ inches is formed of 100 pages of white bond paper for the 500 original tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, 100 yellow post office paper for the 500 originals which remain in the book and 4 sheets of carbon paper bound in back. Each ticket provides spaces for "Number, Date, Load of, From, To, Grosslbs., Tarelbs., Netlbs. Net, bus., \$.Due to or order,Weigher.

Check bound, well printed. Shipping weight 3 lbs. Price \$1.25 f. o. b. Chicago.

Grain Dealers Journal

309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

TRI-STATE MUTUAL GRAIN DEALERS FIRE INS. CO. LUVERNE, MINN.

Fire and Tornado Insurance covering Elevators and contents and Residence Property.

Our Cash Dividend has averaged 50% for 23 years.

Warehouse and Fidelity bonds placed with a reliable Mutual.

E. A. BROWN, President E. H. MORELAND, Secretary
W. J. SHANARD, Vice President W. Z. SHARP, Treasurer

HIGH WINDS

Damage by high winds is covered by a wind-storm policy but the policy specifically states the assured must protect his property against further damage. Therefore, do not neglect loosened iron cladding or torn roofing. Make repairs promptly and avoid further damage for which you are responsible.

C. A. McCOTTER
Secretary
Indianapolis
Indiana



WESTERN
DEPARTMENT
300 Keeline Bldg
Omaha, Neb.

Include lightning protection in your repair program

Western Grain Dealers Mutual Fire Insurance Company

DES MOINES, IOWA

J. A. KING, President

A Legal Reserve Mutual Fire Insurance Company



Grain Handling Equipment

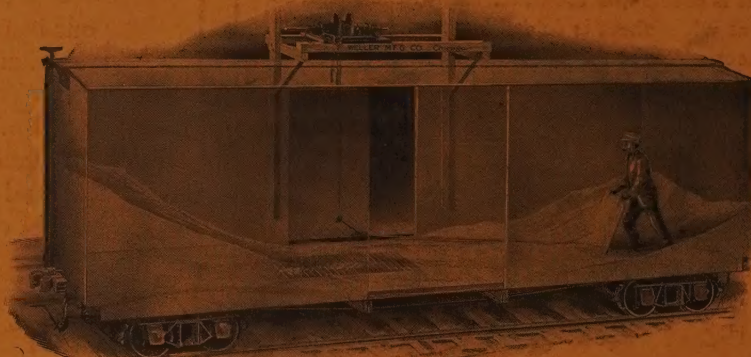
The Machinery With a Reputation

For Long Life and Low Maintenance Cost

**SOMETHING
NEW**

WELLER POWER SHOVEL

**Without
Counter Weights
or
Counter Weight Rope
Less Noise
Less Vibration
Requires Less Space Than
Any Power Shovel on
the Market.**



It is positive in action and never misses engaging the clutch. The driving pawl is of steel forged and hardened.

The driving mechanism is entirely enclosed, located within the winding drum. The clutch is designed so that when engaged it drives with area of the surface. This is 6 inches instead of about 1 inch as in all other makes this reduces the wear to a minimum.

The winding drum is centrally located in the supporting frame, so there are no right or left hand required.

It has few parts, is less liable to breakage on account of compact design and the liberal use of steel in the small parts.

The possible rope travel is 100 feet which

is about double that of any other shovel. It will pull at any point the shovel is stopped and it requires less effort on the part of the operator.

It is shipped ready to install so time is saved in erection—all that it is necessary to do is to secure the shovel in place and attach the power.

While power shovels were originally designed for handling grain, they are being used for unloading coal, lime, sand, gravel, cement, cotton seed and other bulk. Materials from box cars are also used for reclaiming.

The Weller Shovel is fully protected by patents and on the later improvements the patents are pending.

Prices and Literature on Request

We manufacture a complete line of grain handling equipment.

WELLER MFG. CO.

1820-1856 N. Kostner Ave. Chicago, Ill.

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